Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience, ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 59 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
6th March	Nayanzat	6695
13th ,,	Khyber	8946
19th ,,	Remeu	11540 extra
20th ,,	Devanha	8902
27th ,,	Morea*	10890 to Marseilles only
3rd April	Kashmir	8841
1 th ,,	Kalyan	8987

† Conveying Troops.

The "Morea" will terminate her voyare at Marseilles where baggage for London will be transferred direct to the "Mantua" which will await her arrival. The "Mantua" will have a certain amount of accommodation for passengers from the "Morea" who wish to journey to London all the way by sea. The amount of this accommodation however cannot be determined before the arrival of the "Mantua" at Marseilles and berths therefore cannot be guaranteed.

SAILINGS TO THE STRAIT, CHINA AN JAPAN VIA COLOMBO.

Date.	Steamers	Tons	
18th March	Dilwara	5378	To China

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AN PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
9th March	Patrima	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
11th ,,	Tarvha	East and South Africa.
11th ,,	Chakla	noon.
15th ,,	Linga	Karachi direct.
		Karachi via Kath. Ports

Terms and Rates of Freights and passag per P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be ar ranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Tenshin Maru	O Hideshima	4021	28th Feb	12th Mar
Koyei Maru	..	4739	18th Mar.	28th Mar

* Arrives from New York and leaves for Calcutta.

For Freight apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.

Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Siam Maru	Imai	29th Feb.	15th Mar	Japan
Indo Maru ..	S Asai	29th Febr	10th Mar	,,
Shingo Maru.	..	25th Mar.	23rd ,,	,,
Indus Maru..	R Yano	25th Mar.	5th Apl.	,,
Java Maru ..	S K'mura	5th Mar.	26th Mar	,,
Kasado Maru	N Yamagi	20th Mar	6th Apl	,,
Kosuku Maru	N. Wakabaec.	5th Apl	15th Apl	,,

For Freight apply to:—

K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Siam Building, Ballard Road,
Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S. S. " LOYALTY. "

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.

10th April 1920.
8th June 1920.

FARES.

1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.

No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.

The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a steawardess.

There is no deck accommodation for servants.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ld.,
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.

Telegraphic address "Jalaj
Telephone No. 114.

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HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Branches: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

Sub-Branches—

Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.

London Office—

2 White Lion Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Authorised Capital ..... Rs. 12,00,00,000/-
Subsbribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,72,400/-
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 1,50,31,368/12

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY,
General Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $ 21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $ 15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. W. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1913.)

At Bombay the 11th November, 1919.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

7, MURZBAN ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ...	4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	60,00,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Seth Ramgopal Ramrikh, alternate Director. Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt. Banker Indore.
Seth Sitaram Kisondayal Podar of Messrs. Cheniram Jesraj.
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Umar Sobani, Esq.
M. S. Captain, Esq.
Ag. Secretary Bisheshwar Nath Bhargava, Esq., B.A., LL.B.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½% per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 50,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June interest will be allowed at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum during that period. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

BILLS purchased and collected and every description of Banking business transacted.

A B OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,00
RESERVE FUND	66,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favou able terms—Rules on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.

SUB-BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of tw or more persons and the balance made payabl to one or more of them or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimu monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on appli cation at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 28,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janjiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sonra buya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio Tsingau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. AIZAWA,
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ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	23,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

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Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
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Poona City.

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Above Home Rule League.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

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Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,80,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

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Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

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DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.

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Secretaries and Manager.

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Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

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RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretar

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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LADIES' HAT.

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Jockey Hats	at Rs.	15	0	0 each
Georgette Hats	at ,,	15	0	0 ,,
Gold or Silver Embroidery Hats	at ,,	20	0	0 ,,
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MERCER, MILLINER & LADIES' DRESSMAKER.
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the permanency and superiority of

"INKOTINE" INKS

and that is why—

they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of the Bombay Presidency.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Morfality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in are the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to,

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

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DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Bilhard and Billiard Tables.

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VARIETY THEATRE

COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL

FREEMAN THOMAS HOSPITAL.

GRAND INDIAN CONCERT

Friday 12th
Sunday 14th
AT 9-30 p.m.

THE FAMOUS AND WELL-KNOWN SINGER

GAUHUR JAN

Supported by many well-known Indian Instrumentalists and Singers
AND THE RENOWNED
Baroda Orchestra.
(Lent specially by the kind permission of
H. H. the Mahrajah Gaekwar of Baroda.)
A unique gathering of the best Indian Vocalists and Instrumentalists.
Do not miss this great opportunity.
Book your seats early.
ALL SEATS RESERVED.
Prices:—Stalls, Dress Circle, Rs. 10; Upper Circle, Rs. 5 each.
Tickets obtainable from S. ROSE Co., Bombay.

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The Fascinating, Beautiful
Theda Bara
In her re-incarnation of the fiery, flippant
"CLEOPATRA"
A Photo-spectacle of unmitigated Grandeur—a Film that has captivated the minds of thousands of Cinema goers during the past Seventeen Days.
The Mightiest Colossel achievement that Human Brains and the profuse resources of a vast Syndicate can ever bring forth—the Immortal Screen Version of the most thought compelling character in Ancient History,
"CLEOPATRA"
provides you a Feast for your Mental Faculties, which is impossible to derive by merely reading any of the best authenticated Chronicle, Drama or Poem relating to this terrible Enchantress of Ancient Egypt
TO-NIGHT!
The Film Complete
right from the Beginning and straight away to its Finish—8 parts—8000 feet. A continuous, uninterrupted Spectacle of Pomp, Glory and Royal Splendour.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
You cannot afford to waste a day more.
Time is receeding and so is the great Film—from your reach.
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)
Four Shows Daily 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)

This Week
AT THE Majestic
The Great Indian Mithological Play.
JALANDHARA-VRINDA
JALANDHARA-VRINDA
JALANDHARA-VRINDA
Produced by the Hindoostan Cinema Film Manufacturing Company
Four Shows daily, 5-15, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30. Prizes Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15.
Coming Shortly,
Vitagraph's Super Serial
The Woman in the Web.

AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The Second Million Dollar Chaplin
"A DOG'S LIFE"
being the tale of an ambitious canine with histrionic inclination, who assists his Great OWNER in his attempts to satisfy the cravings of Hunger and avoid the unwelcome attentions of such inconvenient institutions as Policemen and Proprietors,
WITH THE ONE & ONLY GENUINE
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in the wide, wide world—ALL RIGHTS RESERVED!!!
ALSO
The Second Series! The Second Series!
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Being actual authorised pictures taken at the Marine Aviation Field under the personal direction of Lieut. S. Rothaffel of the U.S. Marines.

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COMING SHORTLY
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
Presents
The New Bandman Comedy Company
IN THE
LATEST LONDON
and
NEW YORK SUCCESSES.
THE REPERTOIRE will be announced later.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
EVERY DAY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE FIVE REEL FOX PHOTO PLAY
GLADYS BROCKWELL
in
"The Moral Law."
by E. Lloyd Sheldon.
A good woman seeks to divide her fortune with her sister, if the latter will give up her vicious life The latter tries by schemes and even crime to gain all of the fortune and even resorts to poisoning.
Also a fine 2 Reel Comic.
A Delightful Entertainment!
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1/- Ans. 8 & 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2), (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

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Commencing
NEXT WEEK
Third
FANTASTICS
GRAND CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
Shellar's Royal Circus
Behind Charni Road Station,
ON SEA FRONT
100 ANIMALS) and (30 ARTISTS
All trained to perfection,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY!!
The Biggest Show
IN BOMBAY.
THE ONLY SHOW THAT GIVES YOU 20 Items at each performance and all Tip top numbers.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR HOLI HOLIDAY.
SEE OUR MONKEYS DRIVING A RAILWAY TRAIN
Balancing Trapeze Pulling a Rickshaw Riding Ponies, &c &c.

THE EXCELSIOR
TO-DAY AT 6-30 P.M.
A Charming Romance of the Southern Seas.
"The Pearl OF Paradise"
Title role played by the beautiful American Star.
MARGARITA FISCHER.
The Romance of two Young people Shepwrecked on a lonely island in the Southern Seas.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
Who doesn't like a Sea Story? Well, here is one of the best.
"The Sea Master."
There was a big, bluff skipper. There was also a charming little maid. The skipper took the maid to sea, and then—
LOVE ON THE OCEAN WAVES.
And not the sort of love associated with the river punt, either. This is a most thrilling story of the days when—
THE JOLLY JACK ROGER
Flew from the masthead of many a ship. If you want to learn how to look after No. 1 see this film.

DO YOU LIKE COMIC.?
No need for exercise when you have seen this one:—
'Pete The Prowler.'

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THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
TO-NIGHT!!!
Showing a remarkably fine new Pathe Photoplay in four reels.
The Cruel Step-mother
Also showing
Pathe Gazette
LUKE—"Heap Big Chief." COMIC
Birds in .... Shrubs (Coloured film)
Time: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Extra shows on Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
Look out next week for the great Pathe Masterpiece entitled.
"Impossible Catherine."

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AMUSEMENTS.

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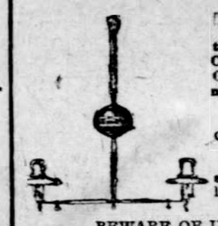
EXCELSIOR
To-day at 9-30 p. m.
Maurice E. Bandman
By Arrangement with BERT LEYWOOD
PRESENTS
Jack Waller's
POPULAR ATTRACTION.

On their Minds
"LOOK WHO'S HERE"
for a Positive Farewell Season.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.
PROGRAMME NO. 4
COMPLETE CHANGE
"THE PUSSY-FOOT CAFE"
"A BURLESQUE STRIKE MEETING" &c.
To-morrow Wednesday March 10th
PROGRAMME No. 5.
including
TSCHAIKOWSKIS
Famous Overture
1812
4 with four pianos 4
on the stage and a specially augumented orchestra.
Plan at Rose & Co. up to 6 p. m. after 7 p. m. at the Theatre. Seats booked by telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-45 p. m.

HOUDINI
Last Week! Last Week!
OF THE
Great Master Mystery
CLOSING EPISODES
MOST SENSATIONAL
Shows at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Globe Cinema
SANDHURST ROAD

OF ALL STOREKEEPERS

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST


No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash Odourless, no Worry no Bother
ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE
Wherever the sun shines by day the "Sun" lamp shines by night.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!
THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL!
Catalogue Free.
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THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
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A most beautiful, coloured, picturesque and large Wall-Calendar for 1920 is sent on receipt of a two-annas stamp but a calendar without picture is sent free on application only.
Calendars are not sent by V. P. P. As a safe guard more than 4 Calendars are sent by Registered Post, free of Registration and Postal charges.
RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.
152, *Harrison Road, Calcutta.*

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COLONEL'S
REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.
Writes 20th January:—
"I am glad to say that the friend for whom you then supplied it, remains in the best of health. I have a relation here who has incipient lung trouble, and I am very anxious that he should commence your treatment as early as possible."
A straight question why does the Colonel use my Medicine?
Because from *personal* experience, he knows it is
THE ONLY CURE.
Why waste time and money on medicines that don't cure?
REV. G. R. WALTERS,
M.I., B.A., T.C.D., L.L.D.,
VISITS BOMBAY,
Orient Hotel,
FRIDAY—2 to 6 p.m.
Saturday—8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
NO FEES.
Please write for appointment to
NORTHCOTE LODGE, LONAVLA.

What do The Winds Say?

"Rough Winds— That Moanest Loud"

at this time of the year, seem to waft on their frightened wings a doleful warning to mankind of the grim gatherings of the germs of malaria, which lay across their passage through fields and forests and over marshes and meadows. Take, therefore, timely heed, and keep in readiness a good stock of

SOUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC
The Medicine of the Millions

for Malaria, Influenza, Ague and all other Fevers. "SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC saved the lives of two patients—one an infant—who were seriously ill with the effects of malarial fever and had been given up by the doctors as hopeless cases,"—C. L. D. Prayero, Hyderabad, Dec.
"The sales and reputation of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses".—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. H. W. HAYWARD, I.C.S., High Court, Bombay.

"I have never yet come across a remedy at once so effective and prompt in its effects."—
J. E. LEE, Personal Asst. to the Home Secry., Hyderabad, Dec.

Remember SQIBB'S is the safest cure for all Fevers. Sold all over India.

MADON, SONS & Co.
CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
PROF. JAMES'
Electro-Tonic Pearls
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclinations for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and cases of weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls Re. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Re. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FRIDAY—From 1st March, 1918, MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, will hold bona-fide auctions every FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. Owners are not allowed to bid. Come and buy just what you want. You'll get it cheap.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—5 seater Touring car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,350. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An ATTORNEY to work as Assistant in a well going Attorney's Firm. Apply to Box No. 11c, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8893

WANTED—CLERKS with previous Office experience starting pay Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 p. m. according to qualifications. Apply to the PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., Bombay. 9281

WANTED—SHORTHAND-TYPISTS and TYPISTS for Solicitor's Office. Apply stating salary expected to Box No. 197, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9261

WANTED—An intelligent and active MATRICULATE. Salary Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 with good prospects. Apply Messrs. AMARCHAND and MANGALDAS, 11, Hummum Street. 9260

WANTED—One BILL CLERK, CASHIER and one TYPIST for a Solicitor's firm. Apply stating experience to Box. No. 119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8893

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK for the Office in Fort of a known Bombay Mill. Good salary to an experienced peson. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary quired Box No. 187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 9210

WANTED—A competent SECRETARY, able to write on commercial and economic subject and to carry commercial correspondence generally. Pay according to qualification upto Rs. 300 per month. Apply Box No. 196, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9255

WANTED—An experienced DRAUGHTSMAN for the Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., one thoroughly well up in the draughtsmanship of buildings and machinery will be preferred. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to THE AGENTS, Shahpur House, Ahmedabad. 9177

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS all throughout India for the sale of shares of the Mekhlipara Tea Co., Ltd. For terms, etc., please apply to Messrs. B. SIRDAR & Co., 2, Garstin's Place, Calcutta. 856

WANTED TO LEASE—A TENNIS COURT at or about Malabar Hill or Cumballa Hill, twice or thrice weekly use tolerable. Apply to Box No. 170, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9145

WANTED—A CHIMNEY for a factory, measuring 80' x 3' Write particulars and price to Box 177, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9179

FOR SALE,

A Few Brand New Five-seater FORD CARS, FOR SALE. Just arrived from America. Never used. Immediate Delivery. Apply personally to PADAM GODREZ. Charni Road Station. 9273

FOR SALE.—CHAWL, PUCCA GODOWNS, FACTORY and PRESS with large open land inside compound in Bombay. favourable opportunity for any large concern. Apply sharp Box No. 179, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 9194

ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS always on hand. Pay us a visit to-day. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. T

FROM the very start it has been our pleasure, nay, our foremost duty to supply only first class goods of first class quality and to render the most efficient service to our customers. Get your stationery from us. THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M & T

FOR SALE—ICE MAKING PLANT, practically new by The Haslam Foundry and Engineering Co., Ltd., Output 2½ tons per day English Standard. Maker's certificate of condition Immediate delivery. Price Rs. 17,500. Specifications, plans etc. can be seen at INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay. 9235

TO BE LET.

LARGE IRON BUILT GODOWNS, size 260 ft. by 65 feet, suitable for factory or any large concern. Apply to L. G. DOSSA 14, Hummum Street, Fort. 9077

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTERS No. 190 and 191 in respect of 500 and 400 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Govindji Damodar have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered office of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner. 9269

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Harly Davidson MOTOR CYCLE with side car at best price.

Apply to

OOSMAN AHMED,
112, Cutlery, Bazar,
BOMBAY. 9252

COLLOIDINE.

COLLOIDAL IODINE,

IN AMPOULES AND BOTTLES.

USED INTRAMUSCULARLY, ORALLY AND LOCALLY.

ON

PNEUMONIA, Influenza, all kinds of septi and other fevers, Rheumatism, and urie acid-Ailments, Tuberculosis, Asthma, and skin deases.

Can be had from:—

Kemp & Co.,
Thomson & Taylor,
Phillips & Co., Ltd.,
Leach & Webbomy,
Army & Navy,
And all other Chemists.

Apply for prices, literature, etc., to Sole Agents:—

F. RUTTONSHAW & CO.,
Oak Lane, Bombay
Colloidal Laboratory, U.S.A.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of victualling Stores and Provisions for H. M.'s Prize Ships for the period of 6 months ending 30th September, 1920, and will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of the 20th instant.

Further particulars, specifications and forms will be supplied, on application.

H. DIGBY-BESTE.
Commander, R. N.,
Manager, Prize Steamship S. N.
Office of the P. S. S. Section,
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay. 9240

NOTICE.

COAL TRANSPORTATION.

THE Government of India (Railway Board) consider it necessary to revive the Post of Coal Certifying Authority at Bombay, for Bombay and the Presidency. Industrial concerns and Bunkering Firms in Bombay should, therefore, submit their applications for special treatment in the supply of wagons for coal to the office of the undersigned at Fort Street, immediately opposite the General Post Office, Bombay.

Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
R. PEEL,
Bombay, 1st March, 1920. 9241

THE INDIAN LION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
13, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE COMPANY has commenced to write FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS from the 22nd January, 1920, and is prepared to accept risks at current rates of Premium. Applications for Agencies from Influential Parties are invited.

MANILAL MAGGANLAL & BROTHERS,
Managing Agents. 8332

NOTICE

THE ASSTT. DIRECTOR of S. and T. Emarkation), Bombay, has 489 tons Flour in Bombay to dispose of. Interested parties are requested to see samples in "B" Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, and to submit sealed tenders to the undersigned by 12 noon on 15th March, 1920, stating the quantity they wish to purchase and the rate they are prepared to pay per 100 lbs.

(Sd.) J. M. MATTHEWS.
Captain,
for Asstt. Director of S. and T. (Emb.),
Bombay.
No. 3 Shed, Alexandra Docks, Bombay. 9251

NOTICE.

AN APOLOGY.

TO

G. E. D. LANGLEY, Esyr.,

WITH REFERENCE to the letter appearing over the name A. M. Khar on page 8 of the issue of the "Advocate of India" the 23rd Febrbuary, 1920, the Proprietors Manager and Editor of the "Advocate of India" say that in so far as the said lette either stated or in any way suggested that Mr G. E. D. Langley, Merchant of Bombay, an owner of the horse Billy Bawn, or his trainer or his jockey referred to in the said lette were in any way guiity of any impropriet in the running of the said horse, or that tne was as a matter of fact at any time anythin improper in the running of the said hors or any other hor s belonging to Mr. Lang ley, the express their regret and state th there is not and never was any unreserved apologise for the appearance of the letter in the said issue of the "Advocate India."

They further desire to express thei acknowledgments to Mr. G. E. D. Langle for his acceptance of this apology and their statement to him that the said lette appeared in the "Advocate of India" in advertently.

Mr. Langley is hereby empowered to pub lish this letter and make such other use it, as to him may seem fit.

Per Pro. F. F. GORDON, Ltd.,
(Sd.) ROBERT C. ADAMS,
9167 Managing Director

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUE OF 1,50,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above issue of Shares has been oversubscribed by the shareholders in this country and that no further applications can be received from residents in India, Burma and Ceylon.

BURN & COMPANY.
Managing Agents.
2nd March, 1920. 9216

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

WANTED—An ASSISANT PROFESSOR of Sociology for a period of three years for the University School of Economics and Sociology on a salary of Rs. 500 a month.

Applicants should be men with knowledge of and experience in research methods of some branch of Coriology and possess an intimate knowledge of Indian conditions.

Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th April, 1920.

FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 28th February, 1920. 9098

THE NATIONAL CEMENT MFG. CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the SHAREHOLDERS of the National Cement Manufacturing Co., Ltd. that those who have not yet paid the Allotment Call in respect of their Shares, unless the same is paid by Tuesday, the 9th instant, will be charged interest at the rate of 9 per cent. on the amount due and payable by them till the date of payment.

By order of the Board,
RAI BAHADUR ONKARJI
KASTURCHAND & CO. 9265

THE BOMBAY UGANDA CO., LTD.

ISSUE OF 17,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH OF WHICH RS. 40 HAS BEEN PAID ON APPLICATION AND ALLOTMENT. FIRST CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of this Company held here on the 17th February, 1920, a call of Rs. 20 per share was made and it was determined that such a call should be paid to the Company's Managing Agents at the Registered Office, Royal Insurance Buildings, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on or before 22nd March, 1920, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment. All remittances must be made payable in Bombay free of charge.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to 22nd March, 1920, both days inclusive.

(By order of the Board),
for and on behalf of the
Bombay Uganda Co., Ltd.,
J. A. KAY,
Director,
Managing Agents. 9242

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public that our client Mr. MULCHAND V. KINKHABWALLA, who was a partner in the firm of N. Zaveri and Co., carrying on business at 46, Apollo Street, severed his connection there from the 2nd February, 1920, pursuant to an agreement arrived at on that date between Natvarlal K. Zaveri of the one part and our client of the other part. By the said agreement Mr. Natvarlal Keshavlal Zaveri has taken over all the assets and liabilities of the said firm and the same is continued by him since that date at his own risk.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1920.

KANGA & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Mr. Mulchand V. Kinkhabwalla. 9258

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VASANT JANARDHAN RATH, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, for self and on behalf of his minors, sons PRABHAKER VASANT RATH and DIVAKER VASANT RATH, has contracted to sell to Mr. RUSTOMJI MERWANJI, and the said Rustomji Merwanji has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. FRAMROZE MANECKJI BHARUCHA, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground called by the name of "Dopariliads" lying and being at Lower Mahim, Dadar Bhandarwada, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,471 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 247, New No. 3924, Old Survey No. 310 and New Survey No. 1-2/1562, and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4602 and 4600 and Street Nos. 961 and 959, Bhandarwada Road, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house or shed standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4601, Street No. 960, Bhandarwada Road, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Bhandarwada Road on or towards the West by a passage leading to Hindu Burial ground, on or towards the North partly by the property of Ganpat Janardhan Prabhaker and partly by Municipal ground, and on or towards the South partly by the property of Pandoo Dhan and partly by the property of Nathoo Dewjee Churi.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1920.

KESHAV R. DIVEKAR,
for Messrs. Matubhai Jamnadas & Madan,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 9266

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882,

and

In the matter of the Bombay Brush Manufacturing Co., Ltd. and reduced.

and

In the matter of the Petition of Karsondas Pitamberdas and Pranjivandas Kuberdas

KARSONDAS JITAMBERDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Company, residing at Holi Chakla, within the Fort and Pranjivandas Kuberdas also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, one of the Directors of the Company, residing at Dadar .....Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Petition confirming the resolution reducing capital of the above Company from Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 7,720 was on the 21st day of February, 1920, presented by the Honourable Mr. Justice Pratt and that the list of the creditors of the Company is to be made out as for the 8th day of April 1920.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1920.

THOMAS FERREIRA.
for Messrs Bhimji & Co.,
Attorneys for the above Company. 9254

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SORAB M. CAWASJEE has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described to the undersigned. Any person having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned and to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived and treated as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Churney Oart, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty-seven (87) square yards or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property now or late of Merwanji Hormasji, on or towards the South by the property now or late of Rustamji Dadabhoy, on or towards the East by a private road called Merwanpur and on or towards the West by the property of Nacoda Amin Rogay, or howsoever otherwise abutted or bounded and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under No. 45 of Pension, and in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under Karelwady Street No. 2, Ward No. 4080.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1920.

DADABHOY M. MUNSHI,
for Mr. Pherozshaw D. Kanai,
Purchaser.
73, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 9267

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that RUSTOMJI HORMUSJI MODY, of Bombay, Parsi and Dr. SORABJI HORMUSJI MODY, of Poona, Parsi, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage bungalow or dwelling house with outhouses standing thereon and known as Jehangir Mody House, situate at Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 4572 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector under non-agricultural Survey No. 236A and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Dadabhoy Nawroji Davar, on or towards the West by the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Road, on or towards the North by the property of Messrs. Nanabhoy and Hormusjee and Merwanji Cooverji Mody and on or towards the South by the property of Naroji Jamsetji Mody and Ardesir Cooverji Mody and which said premises are assessed by the Bandra Municipality under No. 58 and were formerly in the occupation of Hormusji Cooverji Mody as tenant of the Vendors and are now vacant.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 9192

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of KARIMJI ADAMJI CERAI, of Bombay, Borah Mohamedan inhabitant, employed as a Munim in the service of E. G. Adamalli & Co., of Bombay .....*Deceased.*

Gulamabbas, Curamji Adamji Cerai, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan inhabitant, residing at Abdul Rehman, Street, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased a hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-third day of Feb. in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 28th day of February, 1920.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THAKOREDAS J. MODI, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. BHAWANJI KARSONDAS.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, wthin fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land, situate at Santa Cruz, Moujee Danda, Taluka Salsette, admeasuring three thousand and eight hundred square yards or thereabouts forming a portion of plot No. 21 town planning Scheme No. 1, bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by a New Road, on the South partly by the land of Mr. Unwalla and partly by Ambashanker, on the West by Ghod Bunder Road and on the North partly by plot No. 22 of Mr. Wagh and partly by the property of the Vendor. The width of the Ghod Bunder Road is eighty five feet only.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1920.

UNWALLA PHEROZSHAW & PAPA
Purchaser's Attoreys. 9277

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BALAJI ANNAJI VANARSHI and SHANKER ANANDRAO SHANZGIRI the Receivers appointed in pursuance of the consent decree dated 20th December, 1919, and in the suit No. 374 of 1919, held by Balaji Annaji Vanarshi against Bhimabai widow of Vithoba Annaji Vanarshi in the high Court of Judicature at Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

All persons having or claiming any estate right, title, interest, claim, or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale-gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Land Revenue at Bombay and the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes and to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate at Bhandari Street in the City of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 187-50 square yards or thereabouts and, situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1862, New No. 8969, Old Survey No. 227, New Survey No. 4911 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7530, Street No. 180—182 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Bhandari Street, on or towards the West by a public passage on or towards the North by the property of Goolam Hoosein and now of Nathu Harry and on or towards the West by a public passage on or towards the North by the property of Goolam Hoosein and now of Nathu Harry and on or towards the South by the property of Govabai, wife of Ramjee Changajee.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1920.

PURNANAND & CLUBWALLA.
Purchaser's Attorneys. 9276

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

23, Churchgate Street.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AN JEWELLERY ON 9TH MARCH, 1920.

If you think of buying House hold Furnire, and valuable jewellery come and spect our show rooms before TUESDAY, 9th March, 1920.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 23, Churchgate Stret next to Mongini Brothers At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on TUESDAY 9th March, 1920. Drawing Dining and Bedroom Furniture such as:—

Drawing Cabinets Drawing room suites Chesterfield sofas, Cushion sofas, Hat stands, Marable top tables, Chest of drawers, office tables, dining tables, teapoys, etc., etc., property on view by the order of a private furniture manufacturing Company and others.

AT 4-0 P.M. (S.-T.).

Valuable Jewellery:—

Such as diamond rose rings single diamond rings, diamond and ruby rings, diamond, ruby and emeral marquis rings.
Necklaces.
Diamond koodas.
Ear-rings.
Collars.
Pearl's mala (by weight).
All the jewellery for sale are guaranteed be real.

A deposit of 25 per cent. must be paid at the time of sale. Goods must be removed within 3 days, otherwise the deposit paid will be forfeited.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE O F200 CASES AUSTRALIAN PICKLES.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 9th March, 1920, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at New Church Bunder Road near Elphinistone Bridge Improvement Trust Godown No. 65, by order of Messrs. R. K. Sidwa and Son of Karachi and on account and at the risk of Beramji Goulji of Karachi.

200 cases Australian Pickles in convenient lots to suit the purchasers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance paid delivery taken next day.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

29, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE on THURSDAY, 11th March 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Auction Sale of very valuable oak and blackwood plain and Carved Dining, Drawing and bedroom Furniture, "Mennington" No. 10 "Oliver" and "Empire" Typewriters, Large Chubb's Safe etc.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction on THURSDAY, the 11th day of March, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising Roberts dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plated-ware, tapestry lined drawing room suite, Dewji Canji's Cabinets, Vito-phone machine, fancy teapoys, marbles top tables, English ice chest, almost new No. 10 "Remington" typewriter, "Oliver" and "Empire" typewriters, large Chubbs safe suitable for office use, iron safes bedsteads, mirror door almirahs, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, roll top writing tables, silver cabinets, open carved chiffoniers, rich pictures, carpets, aluminum utensils, etc.

The property of W. Stratford Esq., of Bombay Fire Brigade and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN PIECE-GOODS FROM BHAVNAGAR STATE.

Rare Opportunity to Private Gentlemen, Tailors and Outfitters and Dealers in Piece-Goods.

On THURSDAY the 11th March, and the following days, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the parties concerned:—

A large quantity of superior woollen, silk and cotton piece-goods, choicely selected and collected by His Highness the late Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., of Bhavnagar, in lots to private users, tailors and outfitters and dealers.

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

FINE OPPORTUNITY TO RAJAS, NAWABS AND GENTLEMEN TO DECORATE THEIR PALACES AND DRAWING ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Consignment of Real Italian Marbleware by Known Artists.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 14th day of March, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Show Rooms next to Messrs. Automobile Co., Ltd., near the Churny Road Railway Station, Queen's Road (where the consignment has been removed for sale) by order of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Fretali Bondiera."

A very valuable consignment of real Italian marbleware by known artists on various subjects, comprising coloured and white marble statues, figures, pedestals, flower vases, garden flower pots, season statues, garden benches, busts of well-known persons such as General Foch, Diaz, etc., large iron models, birds and animal models, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STANDARD MOTOR CAR No. 1830.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th day of March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Italian Motor Works on Lamington Road, opposite Messrs. N. Powell and Co, by order of the mortgagee, J. R. Ghandhi and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, A. C. Dunbar, proprietor of the Italian Motor Works:—

1 "Standard" Motor Car No. 1830, 4 cylinders.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES CIGARS OF DIFFERENT BRANDS.

Under instructions from the Office concerned, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th March, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cutoms Bonded Warehouse at Custom House Road, Fort.

2 cases Cigars of different brands, such as Wellington, Torpedo, Queen's Special, Sumatras, Special Planters, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF SHOP FURNITURE AND ELECTRIC FITTINGS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the shop of Multani Jodharam Munghraj, Hornby Road (opposite J. N. Petit institute), the shop furniture of the said firm, consisting of sliding glass-door cupboards, glass show cases, stands, shelves, glass windows, counters, stands, chairs, tables, electric fans and lamps.

The goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 9th March, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJI JAFERAJEE

Under the kind instruction received from the Chief Ordeance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a Public Auction, at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1920, at 2 p.m., of the following unserviceable stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, Zinc Pig, Alumunium Pig Metal Pewter Pig, Axesnick heed, Felt old, leather old, shovels, old Gunny, Tape cotton old Canvas, Tin old Barrowswheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, a large quantity of Deposten, etc., etc.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE,,
Government Auctioneers.
9214

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists,
Auctioneers and Share Brokers.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES TEXTILE SHIRTINGS AND 25 BALES KHAKI DRILLS ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th March at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textile Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the Old Army clothing Factory) by order of the Assistant Controller Textile Sales of the Indian Munitions Board:—

5 Bales White Shirtings about 5,000 yds.
5 Bales Khaki Drills about 5,000 yds.
20 Bales Khaki Drills about 20,000 yds.

The above goods can be seen at the Old Army Clothing Factory premises at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE of One Lot Unserviceable and Second-hand Clothing.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 9th March, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Surplus Textile Sales Depot, at Colaba (the Premises of the Old Army Clothing Factory), by order of the Assistant Controller, Textile Sales of the Indian Munitions Board.

One lot unserviceable and second hand clothing.

IMPORTANT TO STORES SUPPLIERS AND MILLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, on account of the Office concerned.

25 cases each 8 gross Slubbing Bobbins 10 inches lift, one and eleven sixteen inches barrel and thirteen-sixteen inch diameter.

51 cases each 8 gross Slubbing Bobbins 10 inches lift, one and five-eight inch barrel and three-fourth inch diameter.

50 cases each 50 gross Universal Winding Pieces seven inches lift.

The samples of the above goods can be seen on application to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF HACK VICTORIAS AND HORSES.

On FRIDAY, the 12th inst. at 9-30 in the Morning Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Morland Road near the Byculla Club at the stables of Taja Nura by order of Mr. Dawood Jetra Kharodia who is closing business.

14 Hack Victorias.
30 Horses.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale the balance being payable within three days of the sale.

Note—The purchaser of one Victoria and horse at the above auction will be allowed alcomodation for one carrage and 2 horses in the above stable at the current rent.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, March 8.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 500 for Fully Good Broach April-May, declined to Rs. 498, improved to Rs. 501½ and again declined to Rs. 498, remaining at the latter rate for some time. The price then gradually advanced to Rs. 501, which was the quotation at 3 p.m., fine Oomras May then bring Rs. 430. Soon after Broach improved to Rs. 503½, and after minor fluctuations the bazar closed at Rs. 501½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 503, advanced to Rs. 507, and closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry, high class Oomras fetching good prices.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	April-May	505½
Fully Good Bengals	Mar.	324
" " "	May.	343
Fine Oomras	March	428
Fine Oomras	May.	436

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD'S

QUOTATIONS, 8TH MAR. 1920.

Fully Good M.G. Bengal	March	319
" " "	May	357
Fully Good B. A. Broach	April-May	5 2
Fine M.G. Oomras	March	420
Fine M.G. Oomras	May	430

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	—	340	320	300	Ready.
M.G. Sind Punjab.	—	340	326	300	"
M. G. Oomras No 3	448	428	403	—	"
M G. Central P. No. 1	500	480	445	—	"
M G. Central No. 2	485	465	435	—	"
	—	—	—	—	"
	—	—	—	—	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th Mar. 1920.

Cotton	14,469 Bales
Wheat	5,597 Cwts.
Linseed	457 "
Rape etc	610 "
Gingellyseed	4,787 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	216 "
Castorseed	995 "
Rice	126,983 "
Myrabollams	2,108 "
Cottonseed	4,877 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	202 "
Jewar	100 "
Maize	105 "
Parley	Nil
Barjree	1,416 "

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 8th.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphs	2/8 1/4
Bank Demand	2/8 3/8
Doc. Acceptance 8ds/s.	2/7 1/2
Fcs. Demand	554
American Dollars	228
Hongkong "	229
Shanghai "	331
Japan "	195
Singapore "	97

Market Quiet

Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, Editor of the "Zemindar", Lahore, visited the H. Jakeria H. Ahmed Patel's Orphanage School on Saturday evening.

The foundation-stone of the Chimanlal Kapurchand Desai Khadayata Boarding House Building was laid at Ahmedabad on Saturday, the 6th of March.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 8.

S S Cooyana, Holman, Busreh, Feb. 28.
S S Benary, Smith, Yokohama, Feb. 12.
S S Orna, Castello, Busreh, Feb. 29.
S S Eagle, Haynard, Balik Papan, Feb. 24.
S S Rapidal, Franklin, Abadan, Mar 1.
S S Chakdina, Oliver., Busreh, Mar 2.
S S Sandakan, Richardson, Busreh Feb 28.

DEPARTURES.

March 8.

S S Kioto, Reuvlands, Antwerp.
S S Brandenburg, Wallen, Hull.
S S Querimba, Gerry, Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:

Steamer City of Benares for Rangoon
Steamer Orna for China.
Steamer Iran, for Mauritius.
Steamer Kalyan, for London.
Steamer Australia, for Karachi.
Steamer Benarty, for Hull, etc.
Steamer Shwedagon, for Rangoon.
Steamer Benlawers, for Genoa, etc.

S S Cooyanna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Cooyanna, 2,496 tons, Captain R. Holman arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and troops, which port she had left 28th ultimo.

S S Benarty:—The steamer Benarty, 2910 tons, Captain F. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama, with ballast, which port she had left on 12th ultimo.

S S Orna:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Orna, 2997 tons, Captain T. Castello, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops, which port she had left on 29th ultimo.

S S Eagle:—The K. N. Company's steamer Eagle, 3824 tons, Captain C. M. Haynare, arrived in harbour yesterday from Balik Papan, with a cargo of fuel oil, which port she had left on 24th ultimo.

S S Rapidal:—The steamer Rapidal, 1 tons, Captain G. H. Franklin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of fuel oil, which port she had left on 1st instant.

S S Chakdina:—The B. I. S. N Company's steamer Chakdina, 1579 tons, Captain A. E. Oliver, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and troops, which port she had left on 2nd instant.

S S Sandakan:—The steamer Sandakan, 1111 tons, Captain C. E. Richardson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with troops, which port she had left on 28th ultimo.

EXPORTS

March 8.

S S Castilia for Liverpool:—42 bales wool, Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co.; 155 bales cotton fly, V A Save & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Latham Abercrombie & Co.; 200 cwts coir yarn Dhanji Harida & Co.; 90 cwts gumkadaya G B Harji; 130 cwts cattle fish, H B Bhesania, 125 bales cotton grey yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co.; 200 bales wool, E D Sassoon & Co.; 40 bales wool, S Meherbaksha.

S S Castalia for Marseilles, 400 cwts gum Persian, J Nurbheram & Co.; 10 cwts dry casings Grindlay & Co.

S S Castalia for Barcelona:—220 bales cotton, K H Kayani & Co.

S S Dewanna for London:—150 bales cotton and woolen cutting, M Somji; 300 bales hemp, Lukmanji Ebrahimpi.

S S Dwarka for London:—6 bales woolen carpet, Bhaidas P Dalal & Co.; 96 cwts. condiment, S P Poonyaji; 210 cwts condiment, Manekji & Co.; 560 cwts condiments, Ardeshir E Davar; 560 cwts condiments, Framjee Nowroji; 20 cwts condiments, J. Murray & Co.,; 8 bales cow hide, Alladin Cassam 110 cwts soona leaves Asian Overseas Trading Co.; 4000 cwts cotton seed, Suzuki & Co.; 450 cwts dry ginger, Dhasyi Haridas & Co.; 2000 cwts linseed Suzuki & Co., 19 bales cow hides, G. Suchidima, 50 bales woolen carpet, Bontor & Co.

S S Benart yfor Huil, 6000 cwts cotton seed, Volkart Bros.;.

S S Benarty for Hull or Middlesbro:—1500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Kaiyan for Middlesbro, 1500 tons, manganese ore, Turner Morison & Co.

S S Dewanha for Middlesbro:—1000 tons, manganese ore, James Finday & Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—250 bales hemp, M. Govrishanker.

S S Heatnside for Antwerp, 801 bales cotton 350 bales cotton fly, H E Dodo & Sons; 200 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 1000 cwts myraboram, B. J. Hasadas & Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, 500 bales cotton, S. Meyer & Co.; 400 cwts. palmyra fibere, Volkart Bros.

S S Heathside for Hamburg:—770 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Montrose for New York:—1 pkg. woolen carpet, Thos. Cook and Sons.

S S Indo Maru for Kobe:—1354 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.

S S Kimi Maru for Kobe—200 bales cotton, Yokohama Kite Kwaisha; 200 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Tenshu Maru for Kobe:—29 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Siam Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Jethabhai Dewji & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai & Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmull; 100 bales cotton, N. Futehally & Co., 100 bales cotton, Ambalal Chotalal & C., 100 bales coton, Tulsidas Nandlal & Co.,; 300 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand & Co., 100 bales cotton, Currimbhoy & Co.,; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David, & Co.; 300 bales cotton, Nichizim Trading Co.,; 200 bales cotton, Cursetji Bomanji & Co.

S S Orna for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 300 bales cotton Samalbhai Nathoobhai & Co.; 200 bales cotton ethabhai Dewji & Co. 100 bales cotton Cursetji Bomanji & Co., 100 bales cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co., 100 bales cotton, Patel Brothers; 100 baies, cotton, N. Rajaram & Co.; 100 bales cotton, M Kalyanmull. 100 bales cotton. C Pitamber & Co. 100 bales cotton, H. Surajmal & Co.; 1300 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha; 300 bales cotton, Killachand Dewichand & Co.,; 100 bales cotton, Ambalal Chotalal & Co. bales cotton, Narandas V. Dossa; 100 bales cotton, Tulsidas Nandlal & Co.; 100 bales cotton Currimbhoy & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhavat. 100 bales cotton, Mamraji Rambhagat; 200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David & Co..; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

S S Chupra for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa; 39 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Siam Maru for Osaka:—800 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Indo Maru for Osaka: 700 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Indo Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton. N M K Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

S S Siam Maur for Moji:—400 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co., 2000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Siam Maru for Nayasahi:—100 bales cotton, Yusa Cotton Trading Co.

S S Chufra for Yokohama:—400 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata Trading Co.

S S Dilwara for Shanghai:—700 bales cotton Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, N M K. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, 100 bales cotton grey twist, Madhavdas Amersey & Co.; 50 bales cotton grey twist, Framjee Sons & Co.; 350 bales cotton grey twist, M H Dehdash Co., 500 bales cotton, Yokohama Kuto Kwaisha 2175 bales cotton yarn, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.; 100 bales cotton grain yarn, Central India S W Co. 500 bales cotton grey twist, Sassoon J David & Co.; 1500 bales cotton grey twist, Cursetji Bomanji & Co.

S S Tenshu Maru for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton, Mitsu Bussen Kaisha.

S S Orna for Hongkong:—1000 bales cotton grey yarn, Tata Trading Co.; 33 cwts oophate, 40 cwts khismis, H B Bhesania & Co.; 150 cwts ooplate, H M H Haji; ½ cwt genda horn, H Cooverji; 500 bales cotton, Killachand Dewchand & Co. 1150 bales cotton grey twist, David Sassoon & Co. 6 bales cotton p goods, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

S S Chupra for Hongkong:—500 bales cotton grey twist, Currimbhoy & Co.

S S Orna for Harphong:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Dilwara for Tsingtau:—50 bales cotton grey, Framjee Sons & Co. 500 bales cotton grey yarn, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

IMPORT.

March 8.

S S Helios from Bangkok via Madras, Agents Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co:—1847 pices aeak square, 46294 pices, 761 bdls teak scantling 83 pices Maiyang square, 2 bdls silk.

S S Chupra from Karachi, Agents M M & Co.:—378 bags rice, 350 bags G. dhall, 25 bales c p. good, 4468 bales cotton.

S S British Sovereign from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co:—12726619 galls 2944 cases kerosine oil; 555 oks. 248 d/s lub oil, 20 cks. burmoline grean, 67 pieces lead slabs 2511 cases candles.

S S Lunka from Cochin, Agents East India Steam Navigation Co.:—713 pices planks, 283 bdls coil dholts, 25 bags copra, 4 bags cocoanuts.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 8.

BULLION

Bar Gold, Rs. 21-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/6 5/8.
D. D. on London, 2/6 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 2/7 3/4.
D. D. Buying London, 2/7 1/8.
D. D. on France, 610.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 680.
T. T. on Japan, 103 N.
60 Days sight, 96.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 98
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated, 69.
4 per cent. Port Trust short dated, 64.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 67.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 67.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 89.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The market opened weak on account of speculative sales, but improved and closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Ahd. Advance 2,300, By. Cotton 1,280, By. Dyeing 3,670, By. Uniteds 2,470N., Central India, 4,140, Century 1,125, Crescent 595, Colaba 3,310, Coorla 2,000N, Currimbhoy 1,060, David 1,540, Fazulbhoy 1,620, Finlay 1,245, Ind. Malwa 605, Kastoorchand 2,200 N., Kohinoor 3,650, Madhowji 3,600, New Great 905, New City 3,600, Pearls 1,175, Shapurji 402/8, Simplex 1,215, Swadeshi 4,320, Swan 1,345, Andhra Valley 800, Alcock 1,495, By. Burma 865 xd., By. Tramway 965 x rt., By. Steam 560, Bt. Burma Petrol 22, Bundi 59 Shivrajpore 37, Indian Cement 660 N., Katni ord. 350, Katni defd. 1,785 N., Tata Ord 200 xd., Tata Defd. 1,030, Tata Bank 55, Tata Oil 550, Tata Hydro 1,220, New India Insurance 37 pr., Scindia Steam 21 pr.

L. B. Holliday & Co., Ltd.,

Huddersfield, ENGLAND.

Basic Colour

Aoridine Yellow R, 2R
Auramine O Conc., O II
Basic Black G Conc., R Conc.
Basic Green B Conc., G Conc.
Bismarck Brown R, R Conc.
Chrysoidine R Powder, R Conc. Powder
Chrysoidine Y Powder, Y Conc. Powder
Indoine Blue.
Jute Black R Conc., G Conc.
Magenta Powder
Malachite G
Malachite Green Powder
Marine Blue H
Methylene Blue BB Conc., BB Ex. Conc., BBN, R Conc., R Extra Conc., RN, ZF Powder, ZF Conc., Crystals
Methylene Green B Paste
Methylene Violet 2B Conc., 2R Conc.
Methyl Violet 6B Extra, 2S Extra, B Extra, 2R Extra, 4R Extra, 6R Extra.
New Phosphine R
Phenylene Brown PD, PD Conc.
Russian Red
Safranine BFF
Safranine BS, BS.cConc., RFF, BFF Conc., G G Con
Tannin Heliotrope,

Sulphide Colours

Thionone Black Paste.
Thionone Black FL Conc., FB Conc., BN., 6B.
Thionone Brilliant Blue G. R.
Thionone Brown R., Conc., 2R Conc.
Thionone Corinth B Conc., G Conc.
Thionone Dark Brown M
Thionone Deep Black P Conc.
Thionone Drab R. G.
Thionone Green B, 2G, 5G
Thionone Indigo B
Thionone Isabellina
Thionone Khaki G
Thionone Navy Blue B Conc., 2B Conc.
Thionone Printing Black New
Thionon Yeellow G. R

Mordant Colours

Alizarine Red SF Paste
Anthracene Blue BP Paste, 2B Paste 2B Powder, 2BR Powder.
Anthraquinone Violet B Powder
Brilliant Chrome Violet 4B Paste.
Diadem Chrome Black S, GN Extra, HN Extra, H Extra. BX. F.
Diadem Chrome Blue Black HB Extra
Diadem Chrome Green B
Diadem Chrome Red BR
Gambine G Extra Paste
Monochrome Brown H Paste, G Paste HN Paste, GN Paste
Monochrome Grey WH
Monochrome Orange R Paste
Monochrome Yellow GF Paste GFR Paste
Print Orange R Paste
Prine Yellow G Paste

Acid Colours

Acid Black.
Acid Magenta N
Acid Prune V
Acid Scarlet 4R
Ad Yelow G
Acoid Cardinal 8
Brilliant Bordeaux B
Carmoisine S
Fast Red A, A New
Naphthol Blue Black 6B
Naphthol Yellow S
Naphthylamine Black H, 2B, 4B
Orange II, IV
Ponceau 2R, 3R Conc., 4R 6R, Conc. G G Conc.
Tartrazine Supra N, RN, S
Wool Scarlet 5R

Direct Colours

Benzo Purpurine 4B, 6B
Congo Red
Diamamine Fast Yellow R
Paramine Black B Extra
Paramine Direct Black BH
Paramine Direct B Conc 2B
Paramine Direct Brown G, 2G
Paramine Direct Brown M
Paramine Direct Green B, G
Paramine Direct Orange R, G
Paramine Direct Violet N
Paramine Direct Yellow Y, R, 2R, 3G
Paramine Fast Bordeaux B
Paraphenine Yellow G

Vat Colours

Hydranthrene Brilliant Copper B
Hydranthrene Brown B Paste
Hydranthrene Brown BG Paste
Hydranthrene Dark Blue Paste
Hydranthrene Green Paste
Hydranthrene Olive R
Hydranthrene Violet Paste

Union Colours

Union Black
Union Orange Brown R
Union Orange Brown R, G
Union Orange R
Union Rose BG

Oil Colours

Brilliant Oil Black in lumps.
Brilliant Oil Crimson in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green in lumps
Brilliant Oil Green B in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange R in lumps
Brilliant Oil Orange Y in lumps
Brilliant Oil Red in lumps
Brilliant Oil Violet in lumps
Brilliant Oil Yellow in lumps
Sudan I, II, III

Spirit Colours

Spirit Black
Spirit Blue
Spirit Green
Spirit Orange
Spirit Red
Spirit Violet
Spirit Yellow

Leather Colours

Basic Dark Brown F
Basic Tan O
Chrome Leather Black B
Chrome Leather Black G
Chrome Leather Brown D
Chrome Leather Brown G
Chrome Leather Tan 2G
Dark Acid Brown LB
Light Acid Brown B

Samples and Quotations application

SELLING AGENTS.

Dolatram Kashiram & Co.,

Rogay Building, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Phone No. 4052 & 3658. Telegrams: "MAHADOKAPH"

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By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.

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EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.

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Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what prospectus of the INDIA PROVIDENT COMPANY LTD., the safest and cheapest house for Life Assurance will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500 Possesses Government Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 100,000.

WANTED Agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

For Particulars apply at once mention this paper to the Secretary 20, Gray Street Calcutta.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th March 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.80 in of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Lahore, but is in defect in the east Punjab. Day temperature is below normal in the sub-montane districts; night temperature is in excess at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is slightly above normal. Day temperature is moderately below the average; night temperature is generally in slight excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad, but is in excess at Karachi and Jodhpur. Day temperature remains above normal in upper Sind, but has fallen and is generally below normal elsewhere; night temperature is in excess throughout.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is above the average in Central India West and in Gujarat and north Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal except at Nizamabad. Day temperature is in excess at Malegaon, while night temperature is in defect at Bijapur.

General Remarks.—The western disturbance lies this morning over Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab. It has caused local rainfall in north-west Baluchistan and the north Punjab. Day temperature is lower than usual in the Punjab, the United Provinces and north Rajputana.

An extension of rainfall appears probable in the east and north Punjab, the United Provinces and north-east Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 7th March 1920.

The disturbance from the west has entered north-west India and given local snow in Kashmir and a few falls of rain in the North-west Frontier Province. Numerous thunderstorms have again occurred in Bengal. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, and local in Lower Burma, Assam and Bihar, with a few falls in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Lashio a quarter; Sibsagar a half; Cox's Bazar, Chittagong one; Narayanganj one and a half; Barisal, Jessore, Berhampore three-quarters; Calcutta, Burdwan, Dinajpur, Balasore, Ranchi, Purnea, Darbhanga a half; Sonamarg one; Vizagapatam a quarter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Garden Party at Government. House, 5 p. m.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per s.s. Kathiawar, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6.30 p.m.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 1 midnight.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Price of Wales Museum. 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

THURSDAY. March 11.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. Taroba will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. Unregistered correspondence for German E Africa and Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Unregistered letters, postcards, packets of printed papers, and commercial papers and samples for tranmission by the Air Service for Rakjot and Karachi will be accepted at the counter of the General Post Office up to 7 a.m. Registered letters will be accepted till 7 p.m. on Wednesday.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

SATURDAY, March 13.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

SUNDAY. March 14.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, Prince of Wales Museum, 4-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

125 death occurred in Bombay on Sunday as against 126 in the corresponding day of last year and 131 in 1918.

AIR MAIL.

Unregistered letters, postcards, packets of printed papers, and commercial papers and samples for tranmission by the Air Service for Rajkot and Karachi will be accepted at the counter of the General Post Office Bombay upto 7 a.m. on Trursday, the 11th March 1920. Registered letters will be accepted till 7 p.m. on Wednesday the 10th March.

EASTERN CABLE DELAYS.

The Superintendent Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Ltd., Madras notifies. The following delays on Cablegrams:—

India to Australia:—Full rate, 12 hrs.; Deferred, 14 hrs.

Australia to India:—Full rate, 110 hrs.; Deferred, 114 hrs.

SARASVAT SEVAK SAMAJ.

At a meeting of the above Samaj held on the 4th instant, it was resolved that great want of Commercial education among the Saraswat community being keenly felt, the Samaj should start Commercial classes for the benefit of its members. The classes will, therefore, be opened on the 22nd instant and the members of the Samaj who intend to join should apply to the Secretary on or before that day.

INDIAN GUILD LECTURE.

The second lecture of Prof. Naik's series on "Stam as a motive power given last week dealt with the quantity of heat required for the formation of saturated and unsaturated steam. The lecturer discussed the comparative advantages of the two conditions of steam as a motive power in relation to the different kinds of engines. He further dealt with the distinction between high pressure and low pressure engines, and the application of steam in working the impulse and the reaction turbines and the expansion of steam in the different stages of working them. The next lecture will be given on Wednesday the 10th instant at 6-15 p.m. at the Guild Reading Room.

THIRD FANTASTICS.

Frederic Shipman, who has brought two companies of Fantasties to Bombay, both of which are remembered with great pleasure, will offer his third company of that title at the Royal Opera House, starting next week. The Third Fantastics is an entirely new organization none of its members, with the exception of Con Colyer, the droll little English comedian, ever having visited India before. The company, with the exception of Mr. Colyer, is entirely feminine, even the manager, the popular Miss Macfarlane, being of the gentler sex. The company includes Rita Erle, operatic soprano, Gladys Baker, singing comedienne, Dorothy Nall. monologiste. Valerie Scott, dancer, Doris North, pianiste, and the Melody Trio. The season here is limited to one week, during which three complete changes of programme will be given.

SHELLER'S ROYAL CIRCUS

This Indian Circus opened its season near Charni Road Railway Station on Wednesday night. They have come here to give their performances at the special request of the residents of Girgaum and Thakurdwar. During their stay in other centres, they drew large houses every day. Their artistes numbering about 100 and the trained animals numbering 130 have been displaying remarkable feats in a splendid manner. which are much appreciated by the public.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received H. H. The Thakor Saheb of Morvi on Monday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, opened the Children's Welfare Exhibition on Monday afternoon. Her Excellency was also present.

Mr. L. C. Porter, Commissioner of Lucknow acts as Member U. P. Board of Revenue, when Mr. Percy Harrison goes on leave.

SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS

PROTEST AGAINST PARTIALITY TO EUROPEAN FIRMS.

The following wire has been sent to his Excellency, the Viceroy, Delhi, by the Diamond Merchants' Association, Bombay:—

The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association requests the Government to consider the hardship experienced by the Diamond Merchants in obtaining reverse councils. They are *bona fide* remitters and remitters and deserve favourable consideration by Government. They suggest the lower limit should be fixed at £1,000 and twenty per cent. should be insisted as deposit with the tender. In absence of any facility to *bona fide* merchants the Banks and the European firms are taking advantage of the Situation and the Merchants suffer a loss of threepence and more per every rupee. This leads to big importing European firms getting advantage over Indian Diamond Merchants and thus prevent healthy competition. This Association respectfully but strongly urges the Government to seriously consider the situation and do the needful in the matter. They also suggest that arrangement should be made to publish the names of applicants and allottees with amounts allotted to them every week to remove any misapprehension on the point.

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

A press communiqué states:—

It is notified for general information that the London-New York cross rate on the 5th instant was 359½.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

A press communique states:—

On Wednesday, the 3rd March 1920, the total amount of accepted applications for Reverse Councils was £64(931,000 out of which £2,000,000 have been allotted as shown below:— a

Applications accepted:

Calcutta:—Immediate £25,879,000; Deferred £1,250,000; Total £27,129,000; Allotted £1,052,000.

Bombay:—Immediate £30,019,000; Deferred £4,333,000; Total £34,352,000; Alotted, £102,000.

Madras:—Immediate £2,850,000; Deferred £600,000; Total 3,450,000; Allotted £102,000.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY STUDENT'S FEDERATION.

The Secretary of the Federation writes:—Owing to unfreseen difficulties at Baroda the sessions of the third convention of the Federation was not held in the month of February as announced. But now it is finally settled that it will be held at Baroda in the first week of July. Sir N. C. Macleod has accepted the presidentship of the Convention.

MILL STRIKE OVER.

The recent troubles in textile labour seem to be over now, as all the mills in Bombay were found working as usual, yesterday. The operatives out of wise and patriotic counsels have been disposed to sacrifice their demand for the wages of strike days, without any persuasion from any quarters. The very attitude of strikers, viz., that they remained in the mill-premises after striking work showed that really they did not mean an actual strike, but a mere protest against the employers' decision of paying no wages for the strike days.

MOTOR DRIVERS' ASSOCIATION.

The motor drivers, who formulated their grievances the other day, held a meeting on Sunday at the Esplanade Maidan, when they decided to form an association, through which to forward their demands to the employers.

SELF-ABNEGATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read with mingled feelings of amusement and disgust the comments of "The Hindu" on Mr. Arundale's contemplated marriage and Mr. Arundale's reply announcing his capitulation. Mr. Arundale seems to imagine that he is the only person to be considered in this affair. What about the young lady? Mr. Arundale says nothing about her feelings. He calmly announces that he has chosen to renounce his personal happiness in order to serve the land of his adoption. Has she also so chosen? Or does Mr. Arundale think that her feelings are of no account and he can act as he pleases towards her? Mr. Arundale is no child. He should have known that a marriage of the kind he contemplated would arouse a storm of indignation in the minds of orthodox Hindus like the Editor of "The Hindu" and if he was afraid to face this storm, he should have known better than to trifle with the affections of a girl of sixteen over whose life his desertion is sure to cast an undeserved gloom.

Things seem to have come to a pretty passs when public men have to regulate their lives according to the whims of a Brahmin journalist. Unless Mr. Arundale is convinced that this marriage is inherently wrong, he has no business to kow tow to the susceptibilities of his political opponents. Mr. Arundale's temporary absence from public life might be endured, and prove no such great calamity, but this abject surrender of his will encourage bigotry and seriously endanger the future of individual liberty in this country.—Yours, etc.

X. Y. Z.

The 2nd session of the All-India Agrawal Maha Sabha will be held in Bombay from the 5th to 7th June, 1920. The public are requested to send in the names that they propose for the presidentship of the Conference.

ACADEMY OF INDIAN MUSIC

APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I claim the attention of your readers for a moment? Each country has its own style of music and in each country that style serves as a reflex of the manners of the people and their mode of thought.

We having lost our traditions in the destructive upheaval of modernism, are placed in the painful position of not having the capacity to think for ourselves, our acts are crippled—our manners and thoughts are arranged for us, and we have become extremely hybrid.

The rude awakening to reality from a semi-conscious state, however, has made the country a hot bed of politics. Every individual seeks to help the country and his ambition is to be called a politician. But can the structure of our country ever attain the ideal if it is built entirely on politics without any attempt to soften and beautify the fierce effect by art? Particularly when India has been the birthplace of all cultures and philosophers, when its music is a living reality. A Heaven-born act—which must speak directly to the great heart of humanity.

In the issue of the 19th February of the "Bombay Chronicle", the scheme of the Darool-ul-voiné-Sanjit-é-Hind (Academy of Indian Music) is given in detail. The Academy has been registered under Act XXI of 1860—and the Government of India has been requested to give 75 acres of land in Delhi.

There is a keen desire and sympathetic stir from all parts of India to see the Academy an established fact. And we have received nearly one lakh of rupees from premature voluntary contributions—amongst whom may be mentioned:—

	Rs.
1. H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Rampur—(himself a great musician—1st contribution) others are to follow	50,000
2. Sahebzada Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur, Rampur Durbar	6,000
3. Thakur Nawab Ali Khan, Taluqdar, Akbarpur	5,000
4. Lala Shri Ram Rais, Delhi	2,000

(A detailed list of donors will be published in due course.)

The Academy wants 25 lakhs of rupees and we want only 25,000 people in the whole length and breadth of vast India to pay Rs. 100 each—and become "associates." The associates will have the satisfaction of feeling a personal attachment and call the institution stir over by right.

Bombay's reputation is that it is mercenary and yet India's needs have always been supplied by Bombay's great magnanimity.

There is a hidden chord in all of us which with a sympathetic touch will burst into tuneful melody.

Our arts have suffered bitterly. Will you allow the immortal to pinch away? I know I am not appealing to you in vain in the Nation's Urgent Art call. Please become an associate and sent your contribution to either of the following people:—

(1) Seth Narotam Morarji (Treasurer), Pedder Road, Bombay.

(2) Sir Fazulbhai Currimbhai (Treasure), Pedder Road, Bombay;

or to the undersigned.

The Rule-Book will be sent to you on application.—Yours, etc.,

ATIYABEGUM FYZEE-RAHAMIN,
Ridge Road, Bombay.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO BE EXAMINED BY BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held on Monday evening, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, under the presidency of Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar, when Dr. A. G. Viegas moved:—

"That, as recommended by the Syndicate, a Committee be appointed to examine the recommendations made in the report of the Calcutta University Commission and to advise the Senate whether any action and, if so, what action should be taken in regard to any of these recommendations so far as they are applicable to the University of Bombay."

Dr. Viegas said that their experience would convince them that the modern system of University education required to be readically improved and it was shown by the comprehensive and masterly report of the Calcutta University Commission.

He then explained the directions in which the Calcutta University Commission suggested reforms and requested the Senate to consider those recommendations and see which of them could be wholly or partially or in an amended form, applied to our University. He pressed that our University should be put on the same footing as the Calcutta University.

Professor R. P. Paranjpye seconding the motion said Dr. Viegas had moved it in an eloquent way and he was not required to say anything more. He further remarked that the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission were very important and the Senate must pay proper consideration to them.

The Senate accepted the proposal unanimously and a Committee was formed in accordance with the motion.

SCHOOLS REGISTRATION FEES.

Professor R. P. Paranjpye. Then moved:—

11. "Every school shall pay fee of rupees 10 on being registered and all registered schools shall pay the same fee in the month of July every year. Failure to pay the fee will involve the withdrawal of recognition."

Professor Paranjpye while moving the proposal remarked that if they looked at the amount of trouble which the Joint Examination Board had to take, they would agree with him that a small fee of Rs. 10 could be quite easily levied on the schools. The motion was agreed to by the Senate.

MALABAR POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

DISSATISFIED WITH REVISED SCALE OF PAY.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, March 8.

At a meeting of the Malabar Postal Union the following resolutions were passed:—

"This meeting of Malabar division Postal Union expresses its profound dissatisfaction with the revised scale of pay of postal officials announced in the Director-General's special circular No. 83, dated 18th Feburary, 1920, as the same is found to be quite inadequate and appeals to the Government of India at least to equalise the status and pay of postal employees with that of their brethren in the Telegraph Department."

"This meeting records its thankfulness to the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde for having taken up the cause of postal employees and humbly urges on other hon. members of the Imperial Legislative Council to support him in his championship. The Malabar Postal Union recognises the importance and necessity of organisation of an All-India Postal Association and urges on all sister unions in the country to assist in its formation."

The resolutions have been telegraphed to H. E. the Viceroy, the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, and the Hon. Mr. Khaparde.

FREE LIBRARIES.

BOMBAY'S LOW RECORD.

A correspondent writes:—

A net-work of free libraries is the need of the city. A free library, in the words of the Rev. W. J. Dawson, "is the treasury of wisdom gathered from all lands, and he, who uses it aright, has provided for him, without cost, a liberal education, until this truth is recognised, and free libraries are found, to quote the same authority, "we must be ranked as barbarian people or a people at best partially delivered from barbarion."

Though our city has fared well in other matters, in this sphere its record is shamefully low. The number of free libraries can be counted on the fingers. The rivers of charity have fertilised many fields fairly, but this field has been totally forgotten.

Poverty prevails in the country, profiteers are running riot. Many a parent has no funds to give good education to his dear children; and unfortunately there are no free libraries where energetic youths can educate themselves.

The school instruction is always too narrow and too limited, and it is in these temples, where the "greatest voices of the age" are heard, that one can add to one's education. It is here that one can communicate with the present-day thinkers and sages. It is here that one can receive education on present-day politics and affairs, so intimately connected with one's life!

A city like ours' should not be contented unless there has been opened at least one library in every street. Philanthropists there are plenty who would, it is believed, be simply delighted to endow these institutions. Therefore one would suggest the inauguration of a federation of free libraries to open these temples in different parts of the city.

NAGARS AND STATE SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee has written a letter printed in your yesterday's issue on the above subject. Therein he asks Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty, "whether is is a fact or not that the term Nagar is proverbial for state chicanery and is it not the elder brother of the word "Machiavelli"? It is not, I think, Mr. Nanavaty's duty alone to enlighten Mr. Tairsee with regard to his query quoted above. All those who rightly understand what the term "Nagar" means, ought to come to the aid of Mr. Tairsee for dispelling his ignorance. The answer to his query is in the negative. It is absolutely untrue to say that the term "Nagar" is proverbial for state chicanery and that it is a word used for the name of the elder brother of the word "Machiavelli". Does straightforward statesmanship mean state chicanery? Does fearless exercise of administrative powers and authority in the interests of the State and its Ruler mean Machiavellian tactics? Why Mr. Tairsee had the impatience to put a querry to Mr. Nanavaty before carrying out the latter's quite legitimate suggestion as regards being conversant with the view of those who should be regarded as authorities on the above subject? I ask Mr. Tairsee—of course not to oblige anybody except himself—to read the history of the several Native States of Kathiawar, including that of Junagadh, if he is really serious in getting a true and correct answer to his querry. Every community, every institution, and every nation have their own faults and defects. Black sheep there may be in almost all communities. But the correct standard of mature judgment regarding each community is the sum total of its works and deeds. Let Mr. Tairsee test the term "Nagar" with that standard. I have read in one census report of the Baroda State that the history of Nagars is the history of the several Native States of Kathiawar. I add, wipe off, from the history of the several Native States of Kathiawar, especially that of the first three first class States, viz., Junagadh, Jamnagar and Bhavnagar, the brave exploits as a soldier and sagacious deeds as a statesman, of all Nagars, and then see what remains behind in such a history? It will be manifestly a poor, stuffless account left behind.

—Yours, etc.,

JASVANTLAL SAKERLAL MEHTA.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

OUTRAGEOUS!

MEMORIAL TO O'DWYAR.

OFFICIALS FORM COMMITTEE.

The "Tribune" writes:—

We have before us a copy of the appeal for funds in aid of the Sir Michael O'Dwyer Memorial that has been or is being issued to the Ruling Chiefs of the States and the public of all classes and communities in the the Punjab. The appeal is in the names and on behalf of a Committee of which the Hon. Mr. Justice Chovis is the President and Mr. Muir Masson and Rai Bahadur Kunj Behari Thapar are the joint Honorary Secretaries, and whose membership consists of the following gentlemen:—"The Officer Commanding, Lahore Brigade, Lieutenant Colonel E. C. Bayley, the Hon. Sir Umar Hayat Khan of Tiwana, the Hon. Mr. Elis, the Hon. Sardar Bahadur Gajjan Singh, the Hon. Sardar Gopal Singh, the Hon. Rai Bahadur Lal Chand, the Hon. Khan Bahadur Syed Mohdi Shah and Mr. A. L. Millar." So far as the European and official Members of the Committee are concerned, we have nothing to say, except that as a matter of principle we strongly deprecate the association of high officials with a movement to commemorate the services, supposed or real, of one who was himself a high official. Similarly we are not in any way surprised at the association with this movement of the several Indian gentlemen who have so readily consented to serve on the Committee, whether as office bearer or as member. It required courage of a certain kind for any Indian, it is true, at the present time, so soon after the terrors of Martial Law, of which Sir Michael O'Dwyer was the originator, and the Jallianwalla Bagh shooting, of which on his own evidence he approved, to identify himself so closely with a movement to perpetuate the memory of Sir Michael's administration, but courage of this particular kind the several gentlemen or many of them have never lacked and have no reason to lack. Nor finally can we affect any surprise at the announcement that already a sum of about a lakh and three quarters of rupees has been subscribed. One of the too frequent sayings of Sir Michael O'Dwyer as Lieutenant-Governor was *jo bhitamal barega unbe inam milega*. In the present case there are, as we know, many persons in the province who got rewards during Sir Michael O'Dwyer's administration in the shape of squares of land or titles and sanads, or in some other shape or form, and it is not to be wondered at that those men should continue their *khitmad* for a little while after they have got the *inam*, especially as they have found from experience that there is no finality in the matter of *inam*, and naturally hope that the service rendered to a ruler even when he has ceased to be in office will not go entirely for nothing. Besides if one gets a reward fifty thousand rupees in kind, no doubt for service rendered to Government, it does not cost one much to pay five thousand in cash in aid of a memorial fund like the present. What one does not understand or appreciate, what must, indeed, be staggering to ordinary commonsense and sense of decency is the audacity and the absolute brazenfacedness of an appeal to the general public to subscribe to a fund like this, which, whatever its ostensible object, could only be calculated to perpetuate the memory of the shame, the humiliation and the wrongs inflicted upon the Punjab by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, a memory which his successor—a ruler of a very different stamp—has in spite of his best wishes and best efforts found it hard to wipe out so far. If there are any among the members of the Committee who do not know that the general public will look upon such an appeal as an outrageous insult to their manliness, their sanity and commonsense, above all to their love of country, they must be living in a fool's paradise. A year and a half ago we said that Sir Michael O'Dwyer deserved no memorial. To-day in view of all that has happened since, we say deliberately and without any fear of contradiction from a single Indian true to his country, that the only memorial that Sir Michael deserves is the execration of posterity both in India and in his own country whose good name he has sullied as no ruler of a Province ever did before.

PORT OF LONDON.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE EXPLAINS CONGESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 8.

Replying in the Commons to a question with regard to congestion in the Port of London, Mr. Lloyd George said that shipments of tea had been increased at the instance of tea trade in order to keep down the prices. There had been some congestion. No tea had been withheld from consumption.

130 LAKHS FOR EDUCATION.

LUCKNOW, March 8.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The U. P. Financial Statement for 1920-21 estimates an income of about Rs. 85 millions and an expenditure of above Rs. 98 millions. Under Education there is provision of Rs. 130 lakhs against Rs. 104 lakhs in 1919-1920. The proposals provide for the erection or extension of nearly 100 hostel buildings and 184 school buildings and include Rs. 35 lakhs for revision in the pay of the subordinate establishments.

THE CHILDREN'S WELFARE EXHIBITION.

IMPRESSIONS.

(By our Special Representative.)

The Children's Welfare Exhibition at the Prince of Wales Museum, which was opened by H. E. the Governor yesterday evening, contains much that is of interest, instruction, pathos and humour. The humour chiefly lies in the big posters that adorn the Entrance Hall. Who would have thought that Constitutional Reforms would be mentioned in a place which claims to draw our serious attention to the almost criminal neglect with which we deal with problems of child welfare, but a large poster in the Entrance Hall depicting a babe of villaneous mien killing a snake entitled "Ignorance" bears this title—"Constitutional Reforms must begin with the mother and baby." Another poster, by no means a happy example of the printer's art, shows an orthodox Hindu family gazing expectantly at the rising sun. These posters are on the left. On the right is the Rose Garden and it is an astonishingly successful example of the many devices of a resourceful Exhibition Committee to lighten the purses of the spectators for the sake of the children. Daintily and prettily dressed maidens offer roses for sale to help the cause of charity and social benevolence, and the feminine portion of the huge crowd which thronged to see the Exhibition yesterday appeared to watch their efforts with marked interest.

Interesting the Children.

There are many attractive sideshows to the Exhibition, and one has a feeling that their attraction will easily achieve in throwing into obscurity the educational side of the whole affair, unless lectures and demonstrations of the kind which were given yesterday succeed in drawing to them good audiences. The student of problems of child welfare naturally turns to the medical and educational sections. The former contains much that will repay a second or even a third visit, the latter so arranged yesterday interested the juvenile portion of the spectators far more than anybody else. Its entrance bore the inscription "Domestic Arts" and the most prominent feature of these arts was a number of dolls tastefully clothed and beautifully arranged. An explanatory board bearing the words "school dressmaking" partially explained the interest evinced in the section by so many of Bombay's younger citizens.

The Medical Section.

The medical section is naturally the most important. Stalls arranged in deep alcoves give an idea of the diseases from which children suffer. Numerous models and diagrams explain how diseases of the skin, teeth, and eyes arise and are treated. Diseases of nutrition are separately treated, but the most interestingly displayed stall is the one which shows the dangers as also the methods of curing Tuberculosis. Many of the exhibits ordinarily housed in the rooms of the Sanitary Institute in Princess Street have been brought over here, and the posters and models succeed in drawing attention to the grim necessity of fighting against tuberculosis, at the same time holding out the confident hope that is a preventible and a curable disease. It is indeed a pity that one does not meet anywhere vernacular translations of at least the most important of these posters. Many of the visitors to the Exhibition cannot be expected to know English and on Purdah days, when the women of Bombay will be induced to see it without breaking social custom or tradition, printed explanations in Marathi and Gujarati of these posters would help them greatly in appreciating the importance of the exhibits.

Prejudiced Imagination.

An extraordinary interesting feature of the medical section are the wood-work models of Hindu houses. The model of a Pariah's hut from Madras, models of chawls of other humble Indian tenements explain graphically why children suffer in them from so many preventible diseases, but one has to record an emphatic protest against the exhibition of one particular model which yesterday soon became an object of great curiosity and resentful wonder. It is described as a rich Hindu's house (Sindhi) and as a visitor whose home is in Sindh remarked yesterday the moment he saw it, it is a libel upon Sindhi Hindus. The model which shows an old fashioned Hindu house with a portion of an upper story is the result of the imagination of some person prejudiced against Hindu social customs. The commentaries offered on these on the piece of paper pinned near the model are grotesque and inaccurate. After describing the hard lot of the Hindu wife, the paper proceeds to tell us that the father is upstairs away from the toil and turmoil of the woman, making his rapee he peace and plenty." An exhibit of this kind with explanatory remarks of such an offensive type considerably detracts the value of the Housing Section. One can only hope the organising Committee will promptly remove it.

Recreation and Education.

The smaller hall which contains exhibits describing the faulty environment in which we allow our children to grow will compel the student of child-welfare in Bombay to give it a series of visits if he intends to make himself familiar with all the statistical detail that is laid out before him there. Milk, flies, mosquitoes and housing—these are the four vital matters which are discussed by means of model and diagram and poster in this hall. Municipal Health Officers are ready to explain the material demonstrated. Even the most cursory glance shows the visitor what leeways has been made in Bombay City in tackling problems of infant mortality.

There is much to see and to ponder over at the Exhibition. There are also the opportunities of making it a great social rendezvous. The lasino, the theatre, the dancing-hall, will no doubt prove very popular. One feels certain they will bring in a very substantial amount to help the cause of infant welfare, but one must hope that the educative value of the affair will not be forgotten.

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GENERAL SECRETARIES,
All-India Ali Brothers Purse Committee,
DELHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Tuesday, 9th March 1920.

A POST-WAR GIFT?

In the Narrative of the Finance Member, it was announced that the non-official members of the Imperial Council would be asked to reconsider the obligations to which they, by a majority, assented in September, 1918, in respect of an additional war-contribution from India. The resolution of 1918, was put to the Council in the stress of alarm which was sounded by the King's message. By way of consulting Indian opinion, war-conferences were held in Delhi as well as in the provincial capitals. The storm was at that time expected to move towards the heart of Asia and Indians were summoned to put forth greater efforts for the safety of the Empire. The circumstances stirred people, but within a few months the entire Teutonic menace collapsed. It was at a time of warm feeling that the Finance Member broached the idea of a further contribution and left it to non-officials to endorse the prearranged scheme. Previously to it, a contribution of 100 millions, mentioned as the total ultimate contribution of India in the form of money, had been voted and passed. The voting was of course a playful indulgence, because the Government of India are competent to disburse funds without the assent of the people. Direct monetary contributions were not levied or received from any of the colonies, their share being the supply of men and the financing of their troops. But India, after making her normal contributions, winning on the field and occupying territory for British interests, gave a hundred millions. The claim of a further forty-five millions was hence excessive. As if to mollify their conscience, the Government of India laid it upon non-official members to assent to their offer. It was done without sufficient notice and without due opportunity for the expression of public opinion. Non-officials, nervous of being accused of deficient "loyalty" and anxious to escape out of the corner to which they had been driven, conferred together and by a majority sanctioned the donation. The majority generously voted away the ammount, in opposition to what was subsequently proved to be the general sense of the community. India, at the sacrifice of national interests, which were never starved in the case of Britain, had given out of her poverty, and the second contribution was too onerous to be borne. To the genial souls who thought that India could well stand the gift of a few more millions, the scourge of misery, starvation and death in the land was of no account; nor will it be so to them at any time. They, we remember, asked what the fate of India would have been if Britain did not fight Germany and foil her intentions of world-domination. The conundrum, we note, has been revived again apparently to stimulate non-official members to vote for expenses which, after the armistice, were never incurred. The answer is that if Germany had won, Britain would have been, in the first place, devasted and the British nation hacked down. Germany would have overrun the world, and perhaps scoured India. But by the energy and good fortune of mankind, and the valour of our soldiers, the disaster was averted. Britain escaped the scourge of scorpions and India that of whips, and it is a result over which we all should, thankfully, rejoice as a common deliverance, without the thought of mutual favours done. The Empire fought in common self-defence, a point which it has become necessary to mention in reply to a suggestion from well-known quarters that India is the recipient of extra benefits through victory.

The resolution of September, 1918, recommended that India should bear a larger share of cost, with certain limitations. The conditions and safeguards were explained in the speech of the Finance Member in moving the resolution. The sum of contribution was limited by certain conditions, the maximum being 45 millions. In the first place the abrupt ending of the war definitely stopped the course of expenditure. To propose the payment of expenditure, which was never incurred according to the scope of the resolution, would be absurd; if that is desired, the proper course would be the proposal of a fresh post-war contribution, without reference to the "prolongation of the war" which was the justification of the gift. Secondly, besides the inherent limitation we have noted, there are the pledges of the Finance Member. It was laid down that in the event of an expensive frontier war or the incurring of grave financial burdens, whether through famine or a great currency crisis, the offer should be reconsidered. The Finance Member, knowing the conditions of the offer, has not made any aggressive claim in support of the "pound of flesh". Which way his conscience leans, is plain from the laboured and apologetic tone in which he tries, vainly, to give a case for exaction. As all the conditions have come, there is really no occasion to subject non-officials to the ordeal of another decision and the lectures against ingratitude and parsimony which are threatened by our mentors of the press. The Afghan war has cost us fourteen millions and the frontier campaigns are not ended. According to the pledge of the Finance Member, which was wisely embodied in the resolution, the condition referred to has come to pass. Even if the war was on, the proviso relating to frontier wars should have operated and limited the gift. Not only have hostilities ceased, but a costly war has been financed by us. The Afghan war was really an eddy of the European whirlpool. In the spirit of causes, it was, organically, an outcome, and properly it was the duty of Britain to finish off the break against our borders, which, it was said, was engineered by enemy agents from Europe. It would hence be preposterous if, instead of a subsidy from Britain, India were to be saddled with the burden of a post-war gift in the hour of her misfortune.

Mr. Hailey made light of famine and the currency crisis as determining factors. Officials were slow to realise how in the last two years, people had been living perilously near famine conditions, which in many parts of the country, literally prevailed till the rains of last year. The height of exchange has, of course, introduced savings in "Home" remittances, but we cannot ignore the fact that the country loses considerably upon the exports of its commodities that fetch fewer rupees for a stated amount of sterling. In the past we sometimes lost by exchange; a compensation need not be met by waste. The contribution which was not to go beyond the maximum of 45 millions, according to our necessities, was to spread over a number of years Sir William Meyer expected to meet the obligations of the year without additional taxation in 1918. Lord Meston in February, last year, brought in the Excess Profits Duty to make up 5½ millons in respect of the contribution. The duty has been taken away, and with it the means of payment. Of course some skinning process might be suggested; but it would mean the robbing of the people of their poor means on the eve of a period of unforeseen expenditure. The "Pioneer" expects non-officials to take a "broad-minded" view, and pay. The "Pioneer" is, of course, broad-minded, and there is no meanness in suggesting a donation, in the name of expenses that never came and at a time when war-fortunes are let free. No honourable man will try to ginger up people to pay when the obligation, howsoever artificial, has entirely ceased. The idea of the "Pioneer" is that a little money—at the cost of India—will not do anybody any harm. We hope non-official members will see the genuineness of the issue and the helpful hint of the Finance Member that the need has ceased. We are nervous that fired with ideas of "co-operation" some of our veterans might harangue about the glory of a twice-blessed transaction, and vote away the money which they have no representative authority to dispose of. After the admissions of the Finance Member the decision should never have been placed in the hands of non-officials; for the right decision was plain and clear. We think it exceedingly ungracious to drag members into awkward positions like this.

CHILD WELFARE.

We hope the citizens of Bombay will derive a great educational benefit from the Children's Welfare Exhibition which was opened last evening by Sir George Lloyd. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd has been indefatigable in her efforts to make the idea of this exhibition as popular as possible and the educational advantages behind the movement are of such great importance that the citizens would be sadly wanting in its elementary civic duties and responsibilities if they failed to appreciate them. The appalling conditions of child life in this city, the neglect from which children suffer, the apathy with which we treat questions relating to their proper rearing are matters which, although they are occasionally ventilated in more or less platitudinous debates in the Corporation, receive very little serious practical attention. That the mortality among children should be so high in Bombay as to reach the figure of 409.6 per thousand indicates how inattentive we have been to this problem. The time has come now when the whole question should be tackled from a broad constructive point of view. We are glad Delhi has already led the way in the matter under the guidance of Lady Chelmsford. The Children's Welfare Exhibition there, which was opened the other day is an attempt on a broad scale to bring home to the people the danger of neglecting those who are to be citizens of the future, at a stage when such neglect is almost criminal. That exhibition is divided into seven different sections, viz., pre-maternity, maternity, infant welfare, chilhood, first aid, home nursing, domestic hygiene and sanitation. This arrangement shows that it has embraced a very wide field and its educational value is bound to be very great. We are glad that her Excellency Lady Chelmsford is anxious to make this an all-India movement. A new League of an all-India character is to be started to bring prominently before the public the vital importance of motherhood. A central organization of this type will be of great value in co-ordinating issolated efforts and in bringing into touch welfare workers from all parts of India. There is no doubt that the social conscience of India is now awake and that institutions like the Social Service League in this city and elsewhere can confidently and successfully rely upon the selfless devotion of men and women who will make every effort to educate public opinion concerning the danger of neglecting questions like that of infant welfare. The League which Lady Chelmsford wants to start as the central organization will have as one of its first and foremost objects "the provision of increased accommodation for lying-in women in hospitals or maternity homes, to promote the better education and training of *dais*, to establish centres for the loan or gift of necessary articles for women who cannot attend hospitals during the time of their confinement." It is needless to point out that a necessary corollary of such efforts will be an increase in the number of maternity and infant welfare centres, and of institutions, where children who cannot be looked after by their mothers will be taken care of under proper supervision. The next step perhaps will be to tackle the problem at a still earlier stage and to come to the succour of women at the time of child birth if they are suffering during the pre-maternity stage from privation and are too ignorant to obtain proper medical help. In the working classes of this city such suffering is very common. There must be a body of visitors to go around and examine these cases and bring help where it is needed. Bombay has not been slow to make a beginning in all these matters. There are maternity homes, there are Health Visitors, but if the ravages of infant mortality are to be checked efficiently these things must be done far more systematically, public attention must be drawn to their utility far more quickly and institutions engaged in social and welfare work must be financed far more generously than has been the case hitherto.

We hope the Exhibition in Bombay will attract not only the literate higher and middle classes but also the working class population of this city. Every effort must be made to institute a very broad propaganda in the vernaculars so as to attract their attention. We shall be glad to learn that leaflets in the vernaculars of this Presidency explaining in simple language the importance and the value of the various exhibits have been issued and distributed broadcast. Such literatur, we have reasons to believe, is rapidly and eagerly read by the masses and does not fail to leave some lasting impression. We suppose representatives from the municipalities and district local boards of the Presidency have been asked to take advantage of the Exhibition and that facilities will be provided for them by means of special lectures and demonstrations. In many of our municipalities problems of infant mortality have fortunately attracted the attention of some non-official workers. Poona, in particular, has had the good fortune to posssess a Sanitary Association in which a good deal of interest has been taken by some of its leading municipal councillors. This body instituted last year an inquiry into the causes of infant mortality in Poona. A similar inquiry was attempted by Dr. Mann in the same city a few years ago, but it had apparently to be given up owing to want of co-operation on the part of the public. That public opinion has now awakened is evident from the success which met the efforts of the Sanitary Association although such an inquiry conducted by voluntary workers could not be expected to obtain absolutely trustworthy and accurate information. Its general findings, however, cannot be said to suffer from serious inaccuracies. During the three months that the inquiry was conducted it was noted that the number of deaths among children under 3 years of age was 766, while the total mortality in the city of Poona for the same period was 1,660. The main causes of the heavy death-rate, the report says, "were seen to be want of proper knowledge about the care of infants, insanitary conditions of the dwellings and surroundings, bad and insufficient milk-supply, the bad health of parents, constitutional weakness of the mother and poverty." We hope the Exhibition in Bombay will give a further impetus to the holding of similar inquiries as in Poona in other municipal towns in this Presidency and will accelerate non-official efforts so that any permanent schemes to ameliorate the present conditions will be discussed with knowledge as well as enthusiasm and interest by the public at large. There is at present far too great a tendency to leave these matters to official guidance. We have no hesitation in saying that it is the duty of local bodies to direct more enthusiastic attention to this subject, but in this matter a civil body like the Corporation of Bombay ought to give a lead to the whole Presidency. While we cordially welcome voluntary effort such as that which is responsible for the Children's Welfare Exhibition, the question of child welfare, as we have pointed out on previous occasions, is a national one and, therefore, ought not to be left to private philanthropy or enthusiasm which, in the nature of things are bound to be spasmodic. The importance of exhibitions like this lies in this that they awaken the public conscience. To direct that conscience to the path of duty is the task of the State and local authorities. That task must be performed immediately and adequately.

DUTY OF MOSLEMS.

"The moment is most critical." So says Mr. Mohamed Ali, the head of the Khilafat Deputation, in the cable which he has just sent to India. The sentence brings into relief the importance, not merely to Moslems but to the East generally and to the world, of the final decision in regard to the Turkish settlement which the Supreme Council will announce on March 22—and above all, the harrowing anxieties which torture the minds of Moslems all the world over. Never before in the history of Islam, has there been a crisis of this momentous character threatening ruin to Moslem civilization and culture. Never before in the history of the East has there been a crisis fraught with more perilous consequences to its peace and tranquillity. Whether the crisis is to be averted will depend on whether the Supreme Council dictates to Turkey a peace not of victors—a peace of vengeance, bigotry and injustice—but a peace that will reconcile the requirement of stern justice with the demands of honour, righteousness, magnanimity and, above all, with the purposes for which the war was waged. So far as the retention of Constantinople is concerned, it is evident that the British Government are determined to adhere to their solemn pledge. But what about Thrace and the demands of Islamic law in regard to the retention of the Sultan Khalif's sovereignty over the Holy Places and the Jazirat-ul-Arab? That demand, as we have so often pointed out, should not and does not conflict with a due satisfaction of the national aspirations of the Arabs or other peoples or with the safeguarding of the interests of minorities. The Allies are perhaps too far committed to their mutual arrangements of dividing "the spoils of war" under fine pleas to satisfy the Moslem demand. But the cordial reception accorded to the Khilafat Deputation by Mr. Fisher and the announcement that they will be received by the Premier and heard by the Supreme Council may be regarded as a hope that wise and disinterested statesmanship will yet prevail in the counsels of the Allies. Here is a ray of hope. And the fact that it is there involves a corresponding obligation on the part of Moslems. The obligation is to let their deliberations on the present situation be determined by the advice of the Deputation in England. This calls for the exercise of the greatest restraint on the part of those engaged in propaganda work, which must be carried on. In this connection we welcome and fully endorse the suggestion of the Raja of Mahmudabad that before taking any serious steps, Moslem leaders should meet in Bombay and confer with his Highness the Aga Khan whose fresh information will strengthen their final decision. The suggestion is as statesmanlike as it is opportune and we appeal to Moslem leaders, with all earnestness that we can command, to act on this suggestion.

Notes of the Day.

Efforts or Achievement?

Mr. Bayley declared in the Commons last week, so says Reuter, that the conditions of the cotton workers in Bombay menaced the Lancashire Cotton Workers' standard of living. In reply to this Mr. Fisher said that the intervention of the Governor of Bombay had already resulted in a very considerable improvement in the Bombay Cotton Workers' standards of living. If this means that Sir George Lloyd was able to secure the cessation of the last strike on the strength of some concessions, Mr. Fisher is, of course, right, though he chose the wrong words to convey this meaning. For his words are calculated to exaggerate the value of the "concessions." Apart from the reduction of the working day to ten hours—which is certainly a great reform as a beginning towards an eight hours' day—there was nothing in the "concession," s to suggest the achievement of "a very considerable improvement in the workers' standard of living." The wage question has not yet been satisfactorily settled and the housing scandal is still there, though plans for its removal are maturing. In Sir George Lloyd the workers have a sympathetic and practical friend who is anxious to do all he can to ameliorate their condition. But like the practical reformer that he is, he will, we have no doubt, realise that nothing harms a cause so much as magnifying genuine aspirations and promising endeavours into satisfying "results." And we hope the will take steps to see that the cause of Labour in Bombay is not harmed by exaggerations of this kind.

Wanted—Explanation.

Replying to Mr. Bennett, Mr. Fisher stated in the Commons that it had proved impossible at the last moment to arrange for the co-ordination of a non-official Indian with Sir Benjamin Robertson in his mission to South Africa. How it proved impossible, is not mentioned, but Mr. Fisher explains that in the result neither the Government of India nor the South African Government are to be blamed. The answer is a puzzle and Mr. Bennett was content with it because he probably had private knowledge of the causes of disappointment. The public in India are not in the same position and would be glad to know what prevented the Association of an Indian in spite of the cordiality of the two Governments. The arrangement was, we are told, found impossible at the last moment. Was it for lack of an Indian to help the mission? We cannot believe it. Mr. Fisher tells us to whom the responsibility of failure does not belong; he might have added to whom it does. The blame of failure is left in mid-air! Will some non-official member ask a question in the Imperial Council?

DEBATE ON BUDGET.

ENORMOUS MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

STRONG NON-OFFICIAL CONDEMNATION.

"STOP SALE OF REVERSE COUNCILS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 8.

The Imperial Legislative Council took up the first stage of discussion of the Financial Statement to-day, Sir George Lowndes presiding. The features of the debate were the general acceptance of Mr. Hailey's budget and objections to the Military estimates and Reverse Bills.

Mir Asad Ali who was the first speaker congratulated the Finance Member and urged retrenchment in the cost of civil and Military administrations.

The Maharaja of Kassimbazar could not reconcile himself to the Military budget and urged that the Indian Army should consist only of Indian soldiers and warned the Government against their Currency policy and high prices.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy complained of the issue of Reverse Drafts and uncertain fluctuations of exchange, etc.

Mr. Bannerjea warned the Government against the growth of Military expenditure and thought that nationalisation of the army on territorial basis would ensure economy and secure efficiency.

Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis criticised the Military expenditure and Currency policy. The heavy sale of Reverse Bills, said Sir Gangadhar, did not help to conserve capital in India and a declaration of new Military policy was called for. Economy was the ruling policy of Mr. Hailey and the re-opening of the question of war contribution was to be deprecated.

Mr. Crum thought that the hide-tax should be devoted to the improvement of the industry and congratulated the Government on the removal of Excess Profits Tax and reserved his observations on super-tax for future. He urged the reduction of the cost of foreign messages and pressed for increase in the capital outlay on Railways.

Raja Rampal Singh said they had no reason to grumble over the Afghan War expenditure and welcomed the suspension of Afghan subsidy. While deploring the growth of Military expenditure, he deprecated the reduction in strength or efficiency of the Army and advocated its Indianisation.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

The Council resumed discussion after lunch when Mr. Chauda speaking objected to the Military estimates and Reverse Bills and suggested the creation of a Retrenchment Board. The Delhi question was sure to be reviewed and he would not spend money on it.

Mr. Sastri protested against increase in the salaries and pensions of better paid services and objected to the Simla exodus. He complained of the enormous Military expenditure and said they would be half reconciled if they knew that justice was done to Indian aspirations. He combated Mr. Grum's demand for larger outlay on Railways and wanted fuller details of irrigation policy.

Mr. Sarma objected to the growth of political expenditure and criticised the India Office management of Indian finance. He strongly objected to the Army estimate and criticised heavy outlay on regimental pay, supply and transport and miscellaneous heads and wanted more light thrown on these points.

Mr. Venkata Reddi demanded equal opportunities for all communities in the public services and advised reduction of salt tax. The country was prosperous and he would not view the budget with dismay. He would also make short work of the Frontier troubles and emphasised the importance of an efficient army and suggested introduction of large Indian element on it.

Chowdhri Mohamed Ismael said the keynote of the budget was want and waste and objected to the enhancement of salaries and complained of high prices.

The following is a fuller report:—

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning, when Sir George Lowndes presided. After interpellations Sir William Vincent presented the Select Committee's report on the Charitable and Religious Trusts Bill. The first stage of general discussion of the financial statement was then opened, and before doing so, Sir George Lowndes announced that the Council would, if the hon. members so desired, but not otherwise sit till 4 p.m. and then adjourn and meet again at 6 p.m., sitting till 8 p.m. He also pointed out that if they adjourned at 4 p.m. he would give the Finance Member an opportunity of reply at quarter to 4 p.m.

MR. ASAD ALI.

The Hon. Mr. Mir Asad Ali opened the discussion and congratulated the Hon. the Finance Member upon his satisfactory budget and pointed out some of its salient features, as the absence of fresh taxation, etc. He was for retrenchment in the cost of administration and for a reasonable reduction in the growing military expenditure. He deprecated both the excise and opium revenues, the major portion of which were raised from the poorer classes. He pleaded for more pay to the Postal and Telegraph subordinates and for greater facilities for train service and more comforts to the third class passengers, from whom a large portion of the railway revenue is derived. In conclusion, he suggested the desirability of postponing general discussion on the financial statement to the last stage, while after a week the first stage should merely open the various headings and after an interval of a week, the second stage should be devoted to the discussion of resolutions.

SIR FAZULBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy said the Financial Statement was a brief and business-like document. It was fortunate that no new taxation was contemplated. Bombay business men considered the previous extraordinary fluctuations in the Exchange was largely due to the action of Government. The report of the Currency Committee could not stabilise Exchange because the American cross-rate had since gone down from 385 to 340. This uncertainty of Exchange was hitting alike both the import and export trade and a still greater and permanent harm was done to the producers of this country. Continuing, the speaker said, "If any one asserted that the loss to this country over export is made good on imports that assertion would be a wrong to this country not only because imports are smaller in volume but also because the prices of imported goods have on the whole not shown any great tendency to come down in spite of the higher exchange." More Englishmen had hastened to withdraw their investments from this country and the Government had allowed the transfer at favourable rates. Thus the greatest disservice had been done to the country in prevailing flow of capital and encouraging the withdrawal of investments. He objected to the sale of Reverse Council Bills which threw the market into an uncertainty. The continuance of this policy was having disastrous consequences, and serious obstacles were visible on every form of legitimate trade and industry. The recent policy of Government with regard to the sale of Gold showed that India instead of being in a superior position owing to large percentage of metallic backing to her currency was deliberately kept in a position to inferiority, subordination and drift. In fact, too much concern had been shown for British financial interests and too little for the trade and finance of India. Sir Fazulbhoy asked whether the Government wanted to lead the fortune of this country in the matter of Currency and Exchange with the changes that might take place in England and the United States. Must India perpetually play second fiddle and be tossed about by every change that took place in the American cross-rate? The fixing of two shillings in Gold for Rupee was unduly high. If it is continued, the speaker said, we can secure neither stability nor security. All the legitimate aspirations of further investment of British capital will be at an end. He advocated the re-establishment of the Indian Exchange at the old rate of one shilling four pence. The revision of exchange policy and stoppage of further sales of Reverse Council Bills were highly desirable in the interest of commercial communities. In order to secure the confidence of the people, it would be wise to provide for the encashment of currency notes at District Treasuries to a limited number.

ENORMOUS MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

The Military expenditure last year on the Afghan War and the Frontier Expedition was enormous and one would ask where was all this going to end? Patriotic Indians thought that in the time of Peace they would get some savings from the Military estimates, with the result that the programme of Education, Sanitation and general industrial and economic improvement would be vigorously pushed through. All these hopes were shattered to pieces, as one thought of the gigantic sum of the forty millions which were budgetted as the minimum expenditure to be incurred on the Military side next year. A country like India could rely on a territorial army and further she should not be asked to maintain an army beyond the needs of her self-defence. As regards India's further war contributions, he thought that the cost of the Frontier operations should be deducted as India could ill-spare, such a huge sum at a time when this money could be used in numerous directions, now unfortunately neglected for want of funds. In his opinion the Government should treat the matter as a business proposition and take the responsibility of final decision in the matter.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

He also asked the Government to make up their mind to gradually completely forego the contributions from the Provinces during the next three years. Re-adjustment of the super-tax did not very much relieve the burden on industry. Sir Fazulbhoy urged that if the flat rate of one anna on the whole profit of a company including the portion appropriated to the payment of the tax, if levied, the portion of an individual income which came from dividends should be exempted from this levy.

Concluding, Sir Fazulbhoy regarded the

(Continued on page 8.)

Khilafat—the Question of Questions.

MR. GANDHI ON PRESENT SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Khilafat question has now become a question of questions. It has become an Imperial quesion of the first magnitude.

The great Prelates of England and the Mahomedan leaders combined have brought the question to the fore. The Prelates threw down the challenge. The Muslim leaders have taken it up.

I trust the Hindus will realise that the Khilafat question overshadows the Reforms and everything else.

If the Muslim claim was unjust apart from the Muslim scriptures, one might hesitate to support it merely on scriptural authority. But when a just claim is supported by scriptures it becomes irresistible.

Briefly put the claim is that the Turks should retain European Turkey subject to full guarantees for the protection of non-Muslim races under the Turkish Empire and that the Sultan should control the Holy Places of Islam and should have suzerainty over Jazir-at-ul-Arab i.e., Arabia as defined by the Muslim Savants, subject to self-governing rights being given to the Arabs if they so desire. This was what was promised by Mr. Lloyd George and this was what Lord Hardinge had contemplated. The Mahomedan soldiers would not have fought to deprive Turkey of her possessions. To deprive the Khalif of this suzerainty of Arabia is to reduce the Khilafat to a nullity.

To restore to Turkey, subject to necessary guarantees, what was hers before the war is a Christian solution. To wrest any of her possessions from her for the sake of punishing her is a gun-powder solution. The Allies or England in the hour of her triumph must be scrupulously just. To reduce the Turks to impotence would be not only unjust, it would be a breach of solemn declarations and promises. It is to be wished that the Viceroy will take his courage in both his hands and place himself at the head of the Khilafat agitation as Lord Hardinge did at the time of the South African passive-resistence' struggle and thus like his predecessor give a clear and emphatic direction to an agitation which under impulsive or faulty leadership may lead to disastrous consequences.

But the situation rests more with us Hindus and Mahomedans than with the Viceroy and still more with the Muslim leaders than with the Hindus or the Viceroy.

There are signs already of impatience on the part of Muslim friends and impatience may any day be reduced to madness and the latter must inevitably lead to violence. And I wish I could persuade everyone to see that violence is suicide.

Supposing the Muslim demands are not granted by the Allies or say England? I see nothing but hope in Mr. Montagu's brave defence of the Muslim position and Mr. Lloyd George's interpretation of his own declaration. True the latter is halting but he can secure full justice under it. But we must suppose the worst and expect and strive for the best. How to strive is the question.

What we may not do is clear enough.

1. There should be no violence in thought, speech or deed.

2. Therefore there should be no boycott of British goods by way of revenge or punishment. Boycott in my opinion is a form of violence. Moreover even if it were desirable, it is totally impracticable.

3. There should be no rest till the minimum is achieved.

4. There should be no mixing up of other questions with the Khilafat, e.g. the Egyptian question.

Let us see what *must* be done:—

1. The cessation of business on the 19th instant and expression of the minimum demands by means of one single resolution is a necessary first step provided that the Hartal is absolutely voluntary and the employees are not asked to leave their work unless they receive permission from their employers. I would strongly urge that the mill-hands should be left untouched. The further proviso is that there should be no violence accompanying the Hartal. I have been often told that the C. I. D. sometimes provoke violence. I do not believe in it as a general charge. But even if it be true, our discipline should make it impossible. Our success depends solely on our ability to control, guide and discipline the masses.

Now a word as to what may be done, if the demands are not granted. The barbarous method is warfare open or secret. This must be ruled out, if only because it is impracticable. If I could but persuade everyone that it is always bad, we should gain all lawful ends much quicker. The power that an individual or a nation forswearing violence generates, is a power that is irresistible. But my argument to-day against violence is based upon pure experience i.e., its utter futility.

Non-co-operation is therefore the only remedy left open to us. It is the clearest remedy as it is the most effective. When it is absolutely free from all violence. It becomes a duty when co-operation means degradation or humiliation or an injury to one's cherished religious sentiments. England cannot expect a meek submission by us to an unjust usurpation of rights which to Mussalmans mean matters of life and death. We may, therefore, begin at the top as also the bottom. Those who are holding offices of honour or emolument ought to give them up. Those who belong to the menial services under the Government should do likewise. Non co-operation does not apply to service under private individuals. I cannot approve of the threat of ostracism against those who do not adopt the remedy of non-co operation. It is only a voluntary withdrawal which is effective. For voluntary withdrawal alone is a test of popular feeling and dissatisfaction. Advice to the soldiery to refuse to serve is premature. It is the last, not the first step. We should be entitled to take that step when the Viceroy, the Secretary of State and the Premier desert us. Moreover every step in withdrawing co-operation has to be taken with the greatest deliberation. We must proceed slowly so as to ensure retention of self-control under the fiercest heat.

I may look upon the Calcutta resolutions with the deepest alarm. They scent in them a preparation for violence. I do not look upon them in that light, though I do not approve of the tone of some of them. I have already mentioned those whose subject matter I wholly dislike.

"Can Hindus accept all the resolutions?" Is the question addressed by some. I can only speak for myself. I will co-operate wholeheartedly with the Muslim friends in the prosecution of their just demands so long as they act with sufficient restraint and so long as I feel sure that they do not wish to resort to or countenance violence. I should cease to co-operate and advise every Hindu and for that matter, every one else to cease to co-operate, the moment there was violence actually done, advised or countenanced. I would therefore urge upon all speakers the exercise of the greatest restraint under the gravest provocation. There is certainty of victory if firmness is combined with gentleness. The cause is doomed if anger, hatred, ill-will, recklessness and finally violence are to reign supreme. I shall resist them with my life even if. I should stand alone. My goal is friendship with the world and I can combine the greatest love with the greatest opposition to wrong.—Yours etc.

M. K. GANDHI.

Satyagraha Ashram,
Sabarmati, March 7.

FUTURE TURKISH ARMY.

TO BE REDUCED TO INSIGNIFICANT DIMENSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

It is reported that the Supreme Council has decided that the Turkish army must be reduced to insigaificant dimensions. Figures ranging from fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand are being discussed. It is also suggested that only a strong gendarmerie officered by Europeans should be allowed, but no decision on this point has yet been taken.

WTROOPS ANDARSHIPS TO CILICIAN COAST.

GERMANY AND TURKISH NATIONALIST FORCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 8.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that troops and warships are being rushed to the Cicilian coast. The decision of the Council of Ambassadors in Paris to vote the entry of the German ships into the Turkish ports, indicates that Germany is not altogether foreign to the continuous stream of arms, munitions and money, which is reaching the Turkish nationalist forces.

REPORTED ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

TURKISH GOVT. DISOWNS RESPONSIBILITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 8.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—It appears that the Turkish Government has disowned the responsibility for Armenian massacres. If the allied representatives in Constantinople confirm the reports of the massacres, there will be dramatic developments. Considerable military expedition is contemplated in certain eventualities. This will be largely French, but British will give important assistance.

REPORT WELL FOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 8.

Replying in the Commons to Mr. Surtees, Mr. Lloyd George said that unfortunately there was reason to suppose that the report of the massacres in Asia Minor was well founded.

DUTY OF MUSLIM COUNTRIES

"FORM A POWERFUL FEDERATION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 8.

A public meeting of the Musalmans of

(Continued on page 8).

SAVE THE CHILDREN!

WELFARE EXHIBITION OPENED

BY SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

The Children's Welfare Exhibition and Fete, having for its object the welfare of the little mites of the city, opened yesterday, and judging from yesterday's experience there is little doubt of its proving a tremendous success. When one considers the appalling death-rate that prevails among children in Bombay one cannot but feel that an Exhibition of the kind, which H. E. Sir George Lloyd opened yesterday, was urgently necessary. And Bombay owns a deep debt of gratitude to Her Excellency, Lady Lloyd, for undertaking with the assistance of a band of willing workers the task of organising an Exhibition where arrangements have been made for giving an interesting and instructive series of exhibits in child care and Maternity work. Ever since her arrival in India, Her Excellency has evinced the deepest interest in everything that concerns the welfare of the women and children of this Presidency, and when during their tours of the slums of Bombay shortly after their arrival here Sir George and Lady Lloyd became acquainted with the miserable conditions of life obtaining in those unfortunate parts of the city, they promptly made up their mind to concentrate their attention upon the two most pressing questions that demanded solution, Sir George devoting a great deal of his time to the housing question and Lady Lloyd to improving the conditions of infancy. How vastly important the question of child welfare in India has become, may be judged from the fact that the death-rate of infants under one year of age in this country is more than double of what it is in Western Countries. In India nearly twenty lakhs babies under one year of age die annually and it is estimated that more than half of these infant lives could be saved for India every year by the proper application of the now available knowledge regarding children's welfare.

THE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition is divided into two sections namely, the medical and the educational. The former, which is a vital part of the Exhibition and of the highest possible instructive value has been fully provided for, the amount of expert knowledge here brought to bear being very striking. It includes sections on tuberculosis, venereal diseases, skin diseases, eye diseases, infant feeding and nutritional diseases, diseases of the teeth, etc. It further includes maternity and pre-maternity sections, the subjects here dealt with being the duties and privileges of motherhood, taught by lectures. Here the following subjects are considered and demonstrations given:—

(1) Model Labour Room (a) in Hospital (b) in a patient's house. (2) Care of the new born baby; (3) Model environment for a baby; (4) Breast feeding and care of the nipples; (5) Simple ailments of a baby including teething; (6) Special diseases of infants, (Tetanus, Convulsions, Diarrhoea, Ophthalmia, Jaundice, etc.); (7) Counsels to pregnant women as to food, sleep, exercise signs of illness which may lead to serious trouble if neglected; (8) A typical insanitary and unsuitable lying-in room will be shown in contrast to the Model Labour Room;

In connection with this section, cinematograph and lantern displays are also given.

The Educational Section.

The Educational Section is also a very valuable and interesting section of the Exhibition. This section, which is under an Educational Sub-Committee consisting of Prof. C. J. Sisson and others, is conducted in every department by experts, and illustrates a wide variety of the most approved methods by which tuition in many different subjects is given. A series of entertainments have been arranged for the whole week. Six varieties and five cinema shows were held yesterday. There are also exhibits of hand-work and kindergarten arranged by Prof. Sisson assisted by Mr. Hammond, Mrs. Fetts and Mr. Sutaria. Yesterday there were various children's classes going on, showing up-to-date methods of teaching kindergarten. In addition there are two blind children's classes conducted by the American Mission, as also classes in domestic arts school laundry, cookery and dress-making. To-day there will again be six variety performances under this section, and there will be displays of dancing, skipping and drill, which will be given by the Girl's Athletic Association. There will also be a fine cinema show, when a most interesting programme will be presented. To-day the Parsi Emergency Corps will give an exhibition of "Life Saving from Fire."

The Fete.

The Fete side of the Exhibition contains a number of side shows, which were very liberally patronised by the public yesterday. Its variety is such as would appeal to all class and ages, containing as it does something to gratify every taste. But though the primary aim of the Fete is to give pleasure there is also an instructive element. The chief attraction is the Rose Garden Bazar. It proved a most attractive mart where many of the most agreeable commodities known to shoppers were for sale, and numerous purchases were made by the public. Stalls in this very attractive Rose Garden Bazaar were in charge of the following ladies:—

and Mrs. Mulla, General.
Lady Strangeman, Mrs. Raymond
Lady Aitken, Arts and Crafts
Mrs. J. B. Petit, Flowers and Plants.
Mrs. Judah and Mrs. David, Stationery.
Mrs Williamson and Miss Watson, Hats and Lingerie.
Mrs. Dowding, Toys.
Mrs. Framroz Vakil, Toilet Accessories.
Mrs. Pratt, Cushion and Lamp Shades.
Miss Strangeman, Art Stall.
Mrs Wilson, Sweets and Cakes.
Mrs. Kemp, Wizard's Den
Ladies of the Commercial Gymkhana, General.

Side Shows.

In the Prince of Wales' Theatre on the second floor, arrangements have been made for some very beautiful as well as interesting entertainments, chief among which are the tableaux produced by Mrs. Curtis. The lighter side of entertainment has not been neglected and there are a number of "side shows," including a "merry-go-round," "Houp La," "Aunt Sally," "Cocoanut shooting," etc. The Fete proved a great attraction and the beautifully laid-out gardens of the Museum were crowded by the public.

The ceremony of opening the Exhibition and Fete was performed yesterday afternoon by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, when there was a large and distinguished company present including the Hon. Mr. G. S. Curtis, the Right Rev. Dr. E. J. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay, Sir Dorab Tata, Sir Lawiess Hepper, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, Col. Street, Col. J. G. Greig, and others. Lady Carmichael requested H. E. Sir George Lloyd to declare the Exhibition and Fete open.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

S. E. Sir George Lloyd said:—In the course of a varied career I have opened a good many institutions but I have never before opened an Infants Welfare Exhibition. I myself am very indirectly responsible for this Exhibition and for this reason that now more than a year ago when I and Lady Lloyd began to apprehend the conditions of life in Bombay city after some tours, of the slums, we began to plan a little bit what were our responsibilities in trying to remedy the great evil. And I asked Lady Lloyd at that time to take in hand a certain parts of the work in conjunction with this movement which has now been accomplished by the energy of a band of devoted workers. The facts are these. They are that it is the task of my Government and the Municipal authorities here to try and do something to get rid of the greatest reproach on the city, viz., its vile housing conditions. On the other hand it is not of the slightest use whatever giving people decent houses and clean surroundings if they do not know how to use them and if they do not value them when they get them. It was therefore deemed necessary that a campaign and an energetic campaign on the question of sanitation and the feeding and upbringing of the race should be undertaken in conjunction, with the housing schemes which we are evolving. Lady Carmichael just said that this exhibition here to-day represents a great deal of hard work. I think I know it does, from what I have seen for the last six or eight weeks; but we never expected Bombay to tackle anything unless it did it in earnest and it has tackled the Infants' Welfare Scheme very earnestly indeed. It has put its heart into it and we look for the same response in contributions and money as was given in the days of the war. Now I have only two words to add, that in this matter Bombay is going to give the lead to all India. We have got to have a healthier people with a stouter physic and a bigger character if they are going to win through. India is shortly going to become one of the great Self-Governing nations of the Empire and if this is the case it has got to fight its own battles and produce citizens fit and worthy of it from the highest to the lowest. At the bottom of it all lies healthy conditions of body and of mind. I am confident that the public of Bombay in the next few days will make that work possible by wide-spread support and lavish and liberal sympathy. Ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you on behalf of Lady Lloyd for the really devoted work which you ladies and gentlemen of Bombay have given to Lady Lloyd's endeavour. I cannot say how encouraging it has been to Lady Lloyd to feel that there are so many people who care about this cause and prepared to give up time and money for it. I wish the Exhibition the very greatest success and to-day may prove a real stepping-stone to better social services in the city. I now declare the Exhibition open.

After the ceremony was over, those present proceeded to the Medical Section, where H. E. Lady Lloyd delivered an address on "The Necessity of Infant Welfare Work in India."

A Baby Show.

Subsequently a "Baby Show" was held, which was organised by Dr. Miss Dadabhoy, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Banaji and others. Yesterday, babies, numbering about 400, were judged. In Class I (babies from 1 to 6 months old), (1) Gangaram Ehu (Bahula Talao), (2) Samson Isaac (Umercarry), and (3) Aishabai (Ohl Imamwada) carried off the first, second and third prizes respectively.

(Continued on page 8).

"OBLITERATE WAR SPIRIT."

SIGNOR NITTI ON ADRIATIC QUESTION.

ALLIES NOT GOING TO SUFFOCATE TURK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

Signor Nitti, who is leaving for Italy to-day, in the course of an interview emphasised that a friendly solution to the Adriatic question would be found with the Yugo-Slavs. He urged the necessity for restoring European credit confidence by obliterating the war spirit. The energies of Europe could not be revived unless the victors and the vanquished realised that they had a common task to accomplish. The vanquished could not pay indemnity unless productivity was restored by the allocation of raw materials.

He emphasised that the Allies were not going to suffocate the Turk, but were going to help him on his feet again like the other ruined peoples.

PREMIER AND EX-PREMIER.

DEMONSTRATIONS INSIDE THE CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 8.

The demonstration accorded to Mr. Asquith *en route* to the House of Commons, was renewed inside the Chamber. Mr. Asquith warmly cheered by the Independent Liberals, the Nationalists and a few Labourites and Coalitionists.

Mr. Lloyd George was stormily counter-cheered by the Coalitionists as he shook hands with Mr. Asquith.

FUTURE OF ABYSSINIA.

A NEW ANGLO-ITALIAN ARRANGEMENT IN VIEW.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 8.

It is understood that the Allied Foreign Ministers are framing a new Anglo-Italian arrangement with regard to Abyssinia.

THREATENED RISE IN PRICE OF BUNKER COAL.

QUESTION OF EXPORT BECOMING CRITICAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 8.

According to "The Times", the price of bunker coal in the port of London is expected to advance further five shillings to 155 shillings per ton. "The Times" draws attention to the seriousness of the question because it means another increase in freight rates on the exports, which question is becoming critical.

CRISIS IN JAPAN.

NO FURTHER NEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 8.

There is no further news from Japan with regard to crisis.

GERMAN WIRELESS SYSTEM.

ALLIED AMBASSADORS CONSIDER QUESTION OF CONTROLLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 8.

The question of controlling the German wireless system was considered at to-day's meeting of the Council of Ambassadors, held at the French Foreign Office under the presidency of M. Millerand.

NURI AND HALIL PASHAS.

SURRENDER REFUSED BY GOVT?

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 8.

The Azerbaijan Peace Delegation states that it has no information bearing out the report that the Azerbaijan Government has refused to surrender Nuri Pasha and Halil Pasha.

MESSRS MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 8.

Messrs. Montagu's report says that the silver market is steady. China has been a good buyer.

MORE SINN FEIN HORRORS.

A MAGISTRATE SHOT.

STORY OF DUBLINMA HOLD-UP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

It now transpires that the Dublin mail van hold-up was carried out by a dozen men after the van had left the Rotunda Rink Post Office. The car-drivers were intimidated with revolvers. The outrage was followed by considerable military activit all the day long. The Sinn Fein centres were visited and searched. The City Alderman was arrested.

Another dastardly murder is reported from Sallinasloe, where after frequent previous attempts Magistrate Frank Shawe Taylor was to-day shot at a close range while motoring. The chauffeur was dangerously wounded.

EGYPTIAN PRESS GAGGED.

PREVENTIVE CENSORSHIP BEING ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

CAIRO.—A preventive press censorship is being established.

FIRING AT SHOLAPUR.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 8.

Replying to Mr. Swan who asked a question regarding firing on mob at Sholapur on February 16th, Mr. Fisher stated that the assistance of troops was presumably invoked by the civil authorities under ordinary law.

FIRING IN FIJI.

REFERENCE IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 8.

Replying to Mr. Bennett, with regard to the recent riots in Fiji, Col. Amery stated that the only case of firing was when the crowd was wrecking bridges and threatened to overwhelm a small body of the police. One striker was killed. Generally, the strike was orderly. He saw no reason for interference. The strike had now terminated and a Government Commission, including Indians, was inquiring into the alleged grievances.

PEACE WITH HUNGARY.

SITUATION RESEMBLES A DEADLOCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

According to "The Times", the Suprem Council has reached a situation resembling a deadlock on the question of peace with Hungary. The Italian suggestion that the frontiers of Czecho-Slovakia, Rumania and Yugo-Slavia should be revised in favour of the Magyars, was supported by the British, but opposed by the French.

REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME IN U. S. SENATE.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT TO ACCEPT RESERVATIONS FAILS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

It is pointed out in well-informed circles in Washington that it is now evident that the Republicans will be able to carry their programme through the Senate. Consequently influential persons are endeavouring to induce President Wilson to consent to the ratification of the Treaty with the reservations. The appeals are, however, futile.

The President is immoveable and says that the Treaty must be ratified without the reservations, or it is a dead letter so far as the United States is concerned.

FRENCH RAILWAY STRIKE.

ARRESTED LEADERS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

PARIS.—The arrested railway leaders have been released.

PUNISHMENT AGAINST ORIGINAL CULPRIT STANDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

PARIS.—The disciplinary punishment imposed on the man who was the original cause of the railway strike, stands.

KHILAFAT—THE QUESTION OF QUESTIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

Madras was held last evening on the Beach to consider the Khilafat question. Mr. Yakub Hassan, who presided, in the course of his speech, said "Mr. Montagu told me and have his authority to convey it to you as his message, that if Muslim Countries ever resolve to combine themselves and form a powerful federation the British Government in the interest of their Empire will consider it their duty to help and co-operate with the Muslim Federation. If British Imperialism can ever take that colour, Mr. Montagu would feign give it and Muslim can feel proud of being citizens of the British Empire. But the imperialism of Lord Curzon Lord Bryce and the London "Times" if allowed to prevail in the Council of the Peace Conference, which has now ominously physically been drawn on to a seat from which it has always received its inspiration, will only drive the Indians in the arms of forces which will unsettle Allied settlements as effectively as Bolshevism has unsettled Russia and had at one time threatened to unsettle Europe."

Resolutions expressing unswerving loyalty and devotion to His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey who is the Khalif of Islam and Amir-ul-Momikeen and the unacceptableness of Turkish Peace terms that do not vouchafe to Turks full and independent sovereignty over their homeland in Europe and Asia and warning the British Government against any settlement of the question in deliberate disregard of the religious sentiment of the Moslem world and expressing indignation and resentment against the Christian fanaticism tried to be aroused in Europe by the Archbishops of Canterbury and New York and other clergymen were passed.

Among those who took part in the proceedings were Khan Bahadur Khuddus Badsha, Saheb Mahomed Usman and Abul Hakim.

KHILAFAT PROPAGANDA:

MR. SHAUKAT ALI ON TOUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

CHITTAGONG, March 7.

Mr. Shaukat Ali arrived at Karimchanj (Sylhet) on the 5th morning from Dacca. Mr. Pal joined at Chandpur. About 5,000 people welcomed them at the station. A procession was formed and the visitors walked to the town where addresses were read and presented in caskets. The Khilafat Conference and meetings were a great success. Mr. Shaukat Ali presided at the Khilafat meeting. He explained the question in detail. Mr. Pal also was present. Great enthusiasm prevailed and the pandal was absolutely full, accommodating about ten thousand people. All resolutions of the Calcutta Conference were adopted.

A resolution demanding the immediate release of Maulana Mahmood Hasan Cobandi was also passed. 19th March was fixed as the day of general prayer. On the appeal of Mr. Shaukat Ali about a thousand rupees were collected on the spot. Hindus also subscribed to the Khilafat fund, a Hindu student giving his wrist watch which was auctioned for Rs. 100. At the request of the Hindus Mr. Shaukat Ali spoke in English.

AT CHITTAGONG.

Mr. Shaukat Ali left by the evening train and arrived at Chittagong to-day at 6.30 a.m. More than five thousand people were on the platform and about fifteen thousand were waiting outside. Mr. Shaukat Ali reaches Calcutta on the 9th evening stopping at Chandpur for a day. He leaves Calcutta on the 11th by the Bombay-Nagpur mail and stops at Nagpur on the 12th to address a Khilafat meeting. The same evening he leaves for Berhampur where he reaches by motor from Bhusawal on the 13th and in the night leaves for Bombay by the Calcutta mail.

"TIMES" AEROPLANE'S FLIGHT.

A STORY OF THRILLING ADVENTURES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 8.

The diary of the pilots of "The Times" aeroplane, which attempted to fly from Cairo to the Cape, contains a story of thrilling adventures. It tells how they used much soap to stop the leakages of water. They made a landing north of Rouk in a bush consisting of long grass and camped round fire for the night, surrounded by elephants, hippopotami and leopards. For some days the atmosphere was like a stokehold. They had frequent scares, when flying over immense jungles as to whether they would find a landing ground and, on many occasions, small burnt patch was sighted in the nick of time. One night was spent on board the plane on the banks of the Nile, dodging crocodiles. The diary gives numerous incidents of engine trouble, but throughout the trip there was no trouble from the aeroplane itself and it concludes that climatic conditions affected the engines.

PRIZE FOR A DUTCH AIRMAN

OFFER BY THE GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 8.

The Dutch Government has decided to offer a large money prize to the Dutch airman, who will be the first to fly from Holland to Dutch East Indies. Three competitors are expected to make an early start.

A Madras telegram, dated March 8 says:—All restrictions that were imposed on Mr. C. Subramania Bharati in his activities have been removed.

DEBATE ON BUDGET.

(Continued from page 7.)

question of outstanding treasury bills as serious and suggested that an option be given to the holders to convert bills without any charge into Government Paper in the new loan, with all advantages and atractive features which could no doubt be devised by the Finance Member.

MR. BANERJEE,

Mr. Surendranath Banerjee said though the Finance Member had displayed great ability in grappling with the difficult situation, yet he had struck a note of ominous warning. Military expenditure had been budgetted at forty million sterling and that was the last that could be inserted and which would prove insufficient if the operation on the Frontier was continued. The outlook was gloomy. They did not deny that the country must provide for with perfect Military defence. Self-rule entailed obligations of self-defence, but it was not, perhaps, altogether impossible to reconcile effective Military defence with the resources of a poor country like India. The Indianisation of the Army would ensure economy and under proper safeguards would secure efficiency. Why not then have a territorial Army of Indians as the second line of defence or reserves which would eventually reduce the Military expenditure? This would infuse discipline in Indians, stimulate loyalty and bind the country to the Empire more strongly. The Government was responsible for the loss of Martial spirit among Indians. It was a delusion that the people of Bengal were unfit for Military service. All the branches of the Army should be thrown open to Indians.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. Bannerjea next referred to the Reform Act which would come into operation early next year. The prevailing feeling was that the provinces should start in their career of autonomy under financial conditions which would ensure the success of the experiment. It would be possible. Mr. Bannerjea hoped, to forego the sum of Rs. 6½ crores of provincial contributions. This could be done by transfer of this amount from the gains of exchange to the revenue account. Referring to the Railway budget, Mr. Bannerjea said the expenditure under this head was very large. He would not have grudged it if the comforts of passengers had correspondingly increased, But that was not so. The fares have been raised and there were no return tickets at reduced rates as before while overcrowding grew and the passenger services continued to be slow and unsatisfactory. Surely, the time had come to improve all this. He also urged the grievances of postal clerks should be looked into. The speaker also called attention to the fact that the resources of provincial finance would not suffice to cope with the problems of Education and Sanitation.

(Message incomplete.)

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

QUESTION OF PURCHASE BY U. S. BEING REVIVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

The question of the United States purchasing British West Indies has been revived by Mr. McAdoo, formerly Secretary to the Treasury, who is standing as sponsor for the suggested purchase as a set-off to Britain's indebtedness to the United States.

"BRAIN INFLUENZA."

A NEW TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC IN VIENNA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

VIENNA.—A new terrible epidemic called "brain influenza" declared to be similar to lethargic encephalitis, is ravaging the city. There are three hundred cases in Vienna alone. The disease is spreading alarmingly throughout the country. The symptoms begin with head-aches and sleeplessness followed by stomachic convulsions similar to appendicitis, which in their turn are followed by violent delirium.

ROAD TRANSPORT DISPUTE.

FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS ARRANGED FOR BY MINISTER OF LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., March 8.

Both the parties in the road transport dispute have approached the Minister of Labour, who has made arrangements for further negotiations. The Workers' Federation is consequently likely to defer definite action until the next week.

CABLE ITEMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 9-30 p.m. March 8.

Paris, 6th.—The Havas Agency says:—The Chamber decided yesterday, to hold a debate on Government's foreign policy on March 18th. There will be six interpellations, three having reference to Russia and three to Turkey.

The Lyons Fair has been opened and the London is crowded with visitors. Large amount of business is being transacted. Large increase in attendance is expected to-morrow, when the Ministers of Commerce, Finance and Colonies will attend.

It is announced that boxer Georges Carpentier is to be married on Monday.

Marriage has been arranged and will take place shortly between Mr. Lionel Curtis and Miss Gladys Scott.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

(Continued from page 7.)

In Class II, (six months to one year old): (1) Stevens Francis (Bandra), (2) Goonda Rama (Cama Hospital, and (3) Ladha Bai (Two Tanks) were the prize winners, while in Class III (babies one to three years old) the prizes were won by (1) Gangabhai (Dongri Street), (2) Savitri (Umerearry) and (3) Bhai Bai (Dongri).

To-days Programme.

The following programme has been arranged for to-day:—

MATERNITY SECTION.

4-30 p.m.—Baby Show, Anglo-Indian, European and Parsi Babies.

IN THE GROUNDS.

5-30 to 8 p.m.—The Willingdon Sports Club Band. The K. O. S. B. Pipe Band.

9 to 11-30 p.m.—The B. B. & C. I. Ry., Band.

IN THE DANCE HALL.

5 to 5-30 p.m. Montessori Class.

6 to 8-30 p.m. & 9 to 12 p.m.—Dancing.

IN THE PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE

5 to 6 p.m.,—Display, Dancing, etc., The Girls' High Schools Athletic Association. Arranged by Mrs. Gray and Miss Cunliffe.

6 to 7 p.m.—Cinema. Arranged by Mr. and Mrs. Hague.

7-15 to 7-30 p.m.—Speech by Dr. Sandilands, Health Officer Bombay, on "Infant Welfare in England."

7-30 p.m. to 8-30 p.m.—Magic Lantern Demonstration by the Chairman, Improvement Trust, on "Faulty Housing in Bombay."

9-45 p.m.—"Dance of Olden Times" by Mrs. Mead and Mr. Marshall. "The Dream of Fair Women" produced by Mrs. Curtis. "The Courting of Columbine."

IN THE VARIETY THEATRE.

6-30 p.m.—The Dougraph Cinema.

9-30 p.m.—Grand Variety Concert and "When the Jhelum Flows," (A Kashmiri Love Lyric) produced by Mr. A. H. Chilton.

(Continued from Column 6.)

the trade unions. In Hamburg this end is to be achieved by means of an intermediar body; in Munich the relation between the two organisations are to be closer and more direct. According to the conception underlying this development, the Councils "shall represent the workers of industry, whereas the defence of the interests as a class shall remain now, as before, the task of the unions." From which it will be seen that in the process of adjustment the essential character of the true forms of organisation has actually been reversed. That is less surprising if one remembers that, with the exception of the Hirsch-Duncker unions, the German labour organisations have always combined industrial with direct political activity.

THE LEGAL BASIS OF THE COUNCILS.

The present aspect of the question must be traced back to the spring of 1918, when the draft for the new German Constitution was made public. The majority of the German workers then demanded that the Council idea should be embodied in the fundamental law of the country. Although no political power was envisaged, the Government emphatically, if only semi-officially, rejected the suggestion; but when a few days later a general strike was proclaimed in Berlin the same Government hastened to accept the principle of the Works Councils and gave it form in article 165 the new Constitution. The Works Councils were to be the legal means of representation of the workers' interests; their function had primarily a social character. They were to be supplemented by so-called Economic Councils, organised by districts, with a national superstructure, in which the workers were to take a share in the shaping of the whole economic policy, side by side with representatives of the employers and of the consumers.

To give effect to their undertaking a bill for the legal establishment of Works Councils was introduced in the National Assembly by the Government a few months ago. While most of the points passed without much opposition, a serious conflict of opinion broke out at once, within the Coalition itself, on three issues: the right of the Councils to be represented on the board of directors, to have access to the balance-sheet, and to have a voice in the engagement and dismissal of workers in their respective factories. It is not possible to give here a description of the protracted struggle and negotiations which ensued, especially on the question of the balance-sheet, which the National Federation of German Industries declared it could never admit. Towards the end of the year it was at last possible to give the bill a first reading, a provisional agreement on the points in dispute having been reached on the following main lines:—

1. Delegates of the Works Council shall attend and vote at all the meetings of the Board of Directors for the purpose of representing the interests of the workers and expressing their desires concerning the conditions of work.

2. On the motion of the Democratic party it was agreed that undertakings employing less than a hundred clerks or five hundred workers be exempted from submission of the balance sheet (the Social Democrats having proposed the limit to be drawn at fifty employees). Moreover, it was expressly declared to be the unanimous view of the Government and of the Committee that access to the balance-sheet did not entail also right of access to the material on which it was based. But it was not considered desirable to embody this point in the bill.

3. The engagement of employees was proclaimed the exclusive domain of the employer. The Works Councils should, on the other hand, have a voice in the dismissal of employees, so as to ensure fair treatment to all.

One other point might be mentioned. The bill expressly forbade the raising of contributions of whatever nature for the purposes the Councils. In this manner they were to be prevented from becoming independent organisations and possible competitors with the trade unions. Pressure from the employers' side has also secured the introduction into the bill of the principle of compulsory arbitration, a matter which has particularly incensed the German Labour world.

THE SOVIET.

ITS IDEA IN GERMANY.

INTRODUCTION AND EVOLUTION.

A correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," who had recently been in Germany, writes during mail week:

The conflict which has recently been disturbing the life of Germany, while rooted in the diseased economic condition of Europe, centres round the bill for the establishment of "works councils" in German industry. As the term "council" indicates, the basic idea derives from the system set up by the Bolsheviks in Russia. It was imported, without their being conscious of its meaning and application, by the revolutionaries of November, 1918, who were made by the collapse of the old system much more than they made it, and were therefore surprised by it without any original conceptions of how to mend the broken machinery of State. The council system which forms the object of the present dispute, however, involves nothing more nor less than those claims of industrial democracy which are vocal everywhere, and perhaps more insistent elsewhere than in Germany. It has very little affinity indeed with the fundamental character of the Soviet system as originally taken over from Russia.

Of the Soldiers' and Workers' Councils set up at the beginning of the Revolution the Soldiers' Councils were the first to go. They were able to maintain their constitution and position as long as the returning soldiery could influence the outward trend of the political struggle, and the problems of demobilisation formed the main task of as well as the main danger to the established authorities. But the end of the demobilisation brought also to a natural end the old Soldiers' Councils, and they were excluded from the newly-formed units, like the so-called Security Police. When he expounded the lines of organisation of the *Reichswehr* before the Budget Commission, the War Secretary had not a word to say about Soldiers' Councils. They had passed away without almost anyone taking notice of it.

Similar has been the evolution of the Workers' and Peasants' Councils. The latter achieved, in fact, only a very limited development in Germany, and it is interesting to note that, last summer, the peasants made no use of the Councils, but organised themselves in unions for the purpose of a strike for a fixed scale of wages. As for the Workers' Councils, the functional division customary in Russia was adopted, Communal Council and Works Councils being established.

The Communal Councils aimed at, and in certain places succeeded in, replacing the existing local authorities. Their moral position was undermined, however, when the Communal elections held subsequently on the basis of universal suffrage altered but little the existing composition of the local authorities, hitherto elected on a three-class franchise; and their material existence became generally impossible when the Government declared their organisation to be a purely local affair. This debarred them from all support from the Central Government, and in addition left the communes a free hand in the granting or refusal of financial support to the Councils. They could only maintain themselves in the great industrial centres, as in Essen; and being in such places charged with the settlement of housing, rent, rationing, and other problems, they unsuspectingly but effectively were shaped into an adjunct of the bodies they had intended to supersede. The majority of the Communist party came to discountenance participation in the elections for Communal Councils, and one may safely prophesy their early disappearance.

THE WORKS COUNCILS.

On the whole system the Works Councils alone will probably survive. A wheel torn from the Soviet machine, they could in no case exercise great influence in the State; much less so in the constitution they are to receive, which is nothing less than an obituary of the Soviet idea in Germany. The extreme revolutionary elements lost interest in the Works Councils when the latter proved inadequate as an instrument of political power. Evidence of that change is supplied by the growth of the syndicalist movement, which not long ago caused a split in the Communist party, by the readiness of many Communist leaders to take again a share in parliamentary life, as well as by the renewed attention which they are devoting to the trade union movement. Having first opposed it, they now hope to revolutionise it from within. Yet, it should be mentioned that at the recent congress of the Independent Socialist party influential voices coninued to demand "a purely council rule, but not a council organisation by the grace of the Government."

Nor have the mass of the workers kept up their first enthusiasm for the Councils. A good many of these bodies having come under the influence of the employers lost in consequence the confidence of the workers; while in general once their political significance faded away the Councils retained the functionswithout the power of the unions.

The resulting bent of opinion may be gathered from the formidable increase in membership experienced by the German trade unions. That of the three chief federations alone rose from four millions at the end of the war to about nine millions at the end of November last. Meanwhile the demand for industrial reform was gathering force. Since, in essence, they claimed for the worker a share in the running of his particular factory, the existing Works Councils naturally suggested themselves as a ready means for the exercise of that privilege. In that way, simultaneously with their loss of political importance, the Councils became accepted instruments of industrial reform. To both these facts must be attributed the interesting attempts for the correlation of their activity with that of

(Continued in Column 5.)

HIGH PRICES.

FAILURE OF CONTROL SYSTEM.

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday Mr. Cowasji Jehangir presiding, when four members were appointed on the Standing Committee. There was keen competition, and Messrs. B. R. Jijibhoy, Chinoy, Mody and Dr. Nariman, came out successful. There was also a lengthy discussion on the Food Prices Committee's report, and several amendments were moved. Ultimately Mr. H. A. Lalji's amendment to the original proposition was passed by a large majority. In the course of the discussion Mr. Dhondy and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas drew the attention of theCorporation and the President to the absence of all members of the Corporation who generally sit to the left of the President and are mostly elected by J. Ps. or norminated by Government. Mr. Jamnadas said that was the measure of the interest they took in all questions which vitally related to the well-being of the country. The Corporation adjourned at a late hour—one hour later than the usual time.

The first item on the March agenda was the election of members for the Standing Committee. The four retiring members were; Mr. Byramji R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. H. P. Mody, Dr. M. C. Javle, and Mr. R. M. Chinoy. There were six candidates. The retiring members offered themselves for re-election, in addition to Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas and Dr. R. T. Nariman and making in all six candidates for four vacancies.

Dr. K. F. Dadachanji then moved that the Secretary's letter informing of the retirement of the four members be recorded, and that the Corporation should proceed with the election of four new members.

Dr. Sukhia moved an amendment that the letter be recorded and that the Corporation Procedure Rule No. 47 so far as it relates to ballot system of voting be suspended for the time being and the election of the four members of the Standing Committee be proceeded with on the system of open voting as it is prescribed by the Corporation for the election of the representatives of the Corporation on the Board of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

The amendment was rejected by 4 votes for and 32 against. The original motion was then passed by 30 votes for and one against.

The elections were then proceeded with. After the scrutineer had examined the voting papers the following results were declared:—(1) Dr. R. T. Nariman, 36 votes; (2) Mr. H. P. Mody, 35 votes; (3) Mr. B. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, 33 votes; (4) Mr. R. M. Chinoy, 34 votes; (5) Dr. M. C. Javle, 30 votes and (6) Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas 26 votes. The first four were declared elected.

FREE EYE DISPENSARY.

The Corporation then considered a letter from Dr. D. D. Sathaye, F.R.P.S., forwarding, copy of a letter addressed to the Commissioner, regarding the free eye dispensary proposed to be opened at the Sanitary Institute at Princess Street in which he stated that he and others have been running for several years past a free ophthalmic hospital at Parel and that they would be glad to open a branch of that hospital at Princess Street if the Corporation would allow them the use of the Institute and the proposed staff.

Mr. C. V. Mehta moved that the letter be forwarded to the Commissioner for his remarks.

Mr. H. A. Lalji seconded and the proposition was passed.

FOOD PRICES COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Corporation then proceeded with the discussion of the report of the Food Prices Committee.

Dr. A. G. Viegas had moved and Mr. P. G. Marzban had seconded:

That the report enquiring into the causes and reasons of the abnormal prices of certain necessaries of life ruling at present, be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to forward a copy to Government with reference to the correspondence with Government.

(2. That a copy of the report be forwarded to the Commissioner for information and necessary action with reference to para. 13 of the report with a request to bring proposals before the Food Prices Committee for opening new shops either by the Municipality or by Associations willing to do so with the financial assistance of the Municipality.

Mr. H. A. Lalji continuing the debate said the difference in freight— between the ruling rates and the pre-war—amounted annually to about Rs. 80 lakhs, which was equal to one months cost of the supply of rice in this Presidency. Before the war there was a keen competition between the importers of rice and prices were consequently kept down, but now the few firms who were licensed to import rice into the Presidency were allowed too much in the way of expenses, and that added to the cost price of rice. He also advocated that month's stock should be ordered in advance and kept here. Whenever there was not large stock everybody thought that the prices would go up and rushed to make purchasers in order to provide themselves against future scarcity. Large stocks were the only remedy against high prices. Another thing was that inter-provincial control, and that ought to be removed at once. There were large stocks all over the country, but they had to be moved to those parts where there was a scarcity. They should have large stocks made available with a view to keeping down the prices. They wanted to penalise the retail dealers, but what about the whole salers who sold at prices over that fixed by the Controller? He thought that nobody should be allowed to sell rice without a license from the Controller, as that would check profiteering to a great extent.

A FEW SUGGESTIONS TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Lalji then moved an amendment to be added to the original proposition:—That the President be also requested to communicate to the Government the following suggestion in addition to those in the report:—

(1) That Government should take steps that at least three monthly allotments assigned for the Bombay Presidency and the city should be available in advance at Burma for shipment to Bombay.

(2) The Director should also arrange with the importers of rice so as to have always a ready stock of rice available in Bombay equal to three months allotment for the Bombay Presidency and the city.

(3) That it should be made compulsory for any one to sell controlled rice only after obtaining a license or permission from Director of Supplies.

(4) That interprovincial control should be removed with proper safeguards for meeting the requirements of the provinces and that there should be no monopoly for its importation.

(5) That Government should take steps to provide wagons and to make available fr rice steamers at reduced freight and make facilities for the same from different ports.

(6) That Government should supply export figures as also production figures of 1917-18, and 1918-19 of India and Burma.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy seconding said when the Controller confined his operations to only five or six firms that led to a sort of monopoly and there was a rise in prices. He had found from his experience that the control was nothing but a mere eye-wash. The Controller had only one inspector, and how was it possible for him to supervise properly all over the city? He thought there ought to be more supervision and also more shops to prevent the excessive profiteering.

Mr. P. J. Murzban, who had seconded the original proposition, now supported the amendment of Mr. Lalji.

Mr. H. P. Mody said he did not regard the report as very satisfactory in regard to the question of freight. It had found no place in the summary, although it had been mentioned in the report itself. It was mos essential that it should have been put there. The export of rise to foreign countries was a matter of cardinal importance. Exports should only be allowed after the full requirements of this country have been met. The statement submitted by Government about exports to Mesopotamia was absolutely misleading, as it gave only one side of the question. The requirements of this country must be first attended to, and with that view the Corporation ought to have made a strong case in the report, but that had not been done by the Committee. In the course of his examination Mr. Brander had said that the prices were bound to go up higher in the future on account of the short supply, and therefore, there was the greater reason for the curtailing of export of rice. On this point alone they could have made a very much stronger case. Every possible requirement of India should be met with first, before any rice was exported. They should not let India be starved for the sake of exports to other countries. The recommendations in the report were very weak on this point. He moved an amendment that the report be approved and adopted and that Government be informed accordingly; that the Committee be asked to go into th question of the requirements of this country with reference to outside exports of foodstuffs from India and Burmah, and that the Committee be requested to submit a fresh report to the Corporation.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna seconding said it was stated that the rice was shipped to those parts out of India where there was a large Indian population, and the Committee ought to go into the question fully. Dealing with the minute of Dr. Sukhia attacking the speaker for his absence from the Committee, he said the reason was that he was not in good health, and he could only attend to the Committee meetings with the greatest difficulty.

Mr. J. B. Petit was in agreement with the main recommendations of the Committee. He entirely agreed that the main grounds for the high prices had not been very carefully considered by the Committee. They had had famines and scarcity many a time but never such abnormal prices; the transport facilities were now non-existent and that had sent up the prices to those ruling now. The placing of Government shipping at the disposal of other countries had largely contributed to the scarcity freight. Their rolling stock had been taken away to various theatres of war and they were suffering on that account very much as they were unable to move supplies from other parts of the country. He thought that rolling stock paid for by India shoul not be taken out of the country when the children of the soil were suffering from scarcity. He moved a rider to the amendment of Mr. Lalji: that the Government should take steps to make a sufficient number of wagons available for the supply of rice from time to time; that the Government should furnish them with a full statement of the exports of rice and other foodstuffs during 1918 and 1919.

Mr. Husseinbhoy accepted the rider.

LARGE EXPORTS OF FOODSTUFFS.

Mr. C. V. Mehta said although the exports of foodstuffs were not large themselves, they were large when compared with the production in this country. He asked Mr. Mody to accept that rider in his amendment.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy here drew the attention of the President to the presence of not a single member of the official side, most of them from J.P.s, and nominated. Mr. Dhondy said their absence would show to the public how much interest those gentlemen took in matters which were so vital to this city and country.

Mr. R. N. Motiwalla said the evidence of the Director of Civil Supplies showed that he had not a single constructive proposal to put forward, and that he was not a business-man and knew nothing of what was really happening in the country. He said he said the charge that Currimbhoys did not distribute the supplies properly had not been answered by anybody.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said he wanted again to draw the attention of the Corporation to the absence of his friends to the left of the president when they were discussing a question which wanted the very life blood of the people of this country. And these were the people who took the keenest interest whenever there was an election! He did not think that Mr. Brander was solely responsible for the inefficiency of the controlling department. But the machinery set up for the purpose of keeping down the prices had failed. When the stocks of rice for the people of this country were insufficient, no government had any right to export food-stuffs to other countries. The average life period was 23.6 in India, and that was the lowest of any civilised country in the world. That was due to the shortage of food-stuffs and the chronic starvation, and added to that instead of making every effort to meet the situation the Government were exporting rice. He thought they had thereby failed to realise their grave responsibility. No Government which had the interests and the welfare of the people of the country would have exported rice and other food-stuffs to foreign countries when the people were so much suffering from scarcity and high prices. Unless and until the quantity required for this country was sufficient Government had no right to export any rice out of India. The Controlling Department had failed to carry out the object with which it was started, and Government themselves had to admit that the control was quite insufficient. The Controller had not done what he ought to have done, otherwise the food prices would not have gone up to such an extent. Mr. Jamnadas thought that almost all the parties had not come out of the business honourably. The controlled rates were forced down the throats of the consumers and the growers of rice, although they had not been accepted by the millers, with the result that the prices were going up by leaps and bounds. Another thing was that the licenses were given to all sorts and conditions of people such as menials, servants of officials, speculators, etc.—and they were given to people who had nothing to do with the selling of rice. If Government intended to work the control efficiently, t'ey must fix some basis for the granting of licenses. He thought many causes had accumulated to send up the prices of rice. First, there was the export of rice, secondly there was the faulty rice control, and thirdly the want of proper transport facilities. Coming to the third point he had not the least hesitation in saying that there was a lot of corruption among the officials who had to do with the transport, whether by railway or otherwise. Concluding he said the people of this country should now realise their duty properly and set up a strong agitation to protest against the high prices that were artificially being sent up by the various agencies. He submitted that the Corporation should do everything possible in their power to see that the prices were lowered.

Dr. M. B. Velker and others also spoke, and Mr. Husseinbhoy's amendment was passed by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

WHO SHOULD MAKE APPOINTMENTS?

The following is the seventh report of the Elections Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of amending the Municipal Act so as to vest in the Corporation the power of appointing Municipal officers whose starting salaries exclusive of allowances are Rs. 500 and over per mensem:—

Bombay, 12th February 1920.

The Elections Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 175, dated the 3rd April 1919, beg to state that by Corporation Resolution No. 3219, dated the 21st July, 1919, they have been asked to report on the subject matter of the following proposition:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that in making appointments to any post in this Municipality, the Commissioner should give preference to Indian candidates provided their qualifications, training and experience are not less than those of their non-Indian competitors and that the appointments of the Municipal Commissioner and all appointments in this Municipality carrying a salary of Rs. 500 or more should be vested in the Corporation on the lines of the appointments of Executive Health Officer, Executive Engineer and Hydraulic Engineer and that the President be requested to address Government for an amendment of the Municipal Act accordingly."

Out of the questions raised in the proposition, the Committee have considered, in the first instance, the question of transferring the power of appointing some of the Municipal Officers from the Municipal Commissioner to the Corporation leaving the other questions to be considered and reported upon later. After discussing the matter with the Commissioner the Committee are of opinion that the time has arrived when the power of appointing Municipal Officers whose minimum monthly salary exclusive of allowances is Rs. 500 and over should be vested in the Corporation and that the Municipal Act should be amended accordingly. When this is given effect to the following appointments out of the schedule of Municipal appointments as it stands at present will vest in the Corporation instead of in the Commissioner:—

Chief Accountant, Rs. 1,000—100—1,500.
Deputy Accountant, Rs. 600—30—900.
Assessor and Collector, Rs. 800—50—1,200.
Deputy Assessor, Rs. 500—40—700.
Deputy Asessor and Town Duty Refund Officer, Rs. 500—40—700.
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade Rs. 600—50—800—50/2—1,000.
Senior Assistant Engineer, Mechanical Branch, Rs. 650—50—800—50—1,200.
First Engineer, Love Grove Pumping Station, Rs. 500—40—700.
Deputy Engineer, Drainage Rs. 1,200—50—1,500.
Senior Assistant Engineer, Architectural Branch Rs. 650—50—800—50—1,200.
Senior Assistant Engineer, Architectura Branch, Rs. 650—50—800—50—1,200.
Deputy Engineer, Works Rs. 1,200—50—1,500.
Senior Assistant Engineer, Works Rs. 650—50—800—50—1,200.
Senior Assistant Engineer, Works, Rs. 650—50—800—50—1,200.
Assistant Engineer, Roads (Temporary) Rs. 800—50—1,000.
Senior Assistant to the Health Officer Rs. 1,200.
Assistant Health Officer 1st Grade Rs. 750.
Assistant Health Officer 1st Grade Rs. 750.
Assistant Health Officer 1st Grade Rs. 750.
Assistant Health Officer, 2nd Grade Rs. 600.
Assistant Health Officer, 2nd Grade Rs. 600.
Assistant Health Officer, 2nd Grade Rs. 600.
Deputy Health Officer 1st Grade Rs. 500.
Deputy Health Officer 1st Grade Rs. 500.
Assistant Health Officer, 1st Grade (Infectious Disases Hospital.)
Municipal Analyst Rs. 600—750.
Superintendent Markets and Slaughter Houses Rs. 500—30—650.

2. In view of the fact that earnest endeavours are at present being made to place Municipal Institutions on a more democrati basis it appears to be a step in the righ direction that all important municipal appointments should be vested in a body the representatives of the people rather than remain at the discretion of a single individual however worthy of confidence and trust he may be. Besides the former course is likely to inspire more public confidenc than is the case at present.

3. It has been contended that, as the entire executive power for carrying on the Municipal administration vests and will continue to vest in the Commissioner, who stands responsible to the Corporation for all the acts and omissions of his subordinates, it would be anomalous to transfer the power of appointing his superior subordinates from him to the Corporation, which course would reduce his control over them. This argument does not appeal to the Committee. The Corporation have already got the power of appointing some of the subordinates of the Commissioner, viz., the Deputy Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Health Officer the Executive Engineer and the Hydraulic Engineer, and so far no complaint has arisen as to their relations with the Commissioner. But the Committee would recommend that these additional officers should be placed on a different footing from those mentioned above with regard to the applicability of the provisions of the following section of the Municipal Act:—

"83. (1) Every Municipal officer and servant may be fined, reduced, suspended or dismissed for any breach of departmental rules or discipline or for carelessness, unfitness, neglect of duty or other misconduct, by the authority by whom such officer or servant is appointed:—

(2) Provided that—

(a) no officer whose monthly emoluments exceed rupees three hundred shall be dismissed by the Commissioner, without the approval of the Standing Committee:—

(b) any officer appointed by the Corporation may be suspended by the Standing Committee pending an order of th Corporation, such suspension and the reason therefore being forthwith reported to the Corporation."

The section should be so tmended as to provide that clause (b) thereof should apply only to those officers the power of appointing whom at present vests in the Corporation and that so far as those additional officers are concerned the power of appointing whom is now sought to be vested in the Corporation, clauses (1) and (2) (a) should apply to them, that is, it should be provided that any of them may be fined, reduced or suspended or with the approval of the Standing Committee dismissed by the Commissioner for any breach of departmental rules or discipline or for carelessness, unfitness, neglect of duty or other misconduct.

The following is Mr. J. A. Wadia's minute:—

"I am for local self-government in the fullest sense of the term, but local self-government has been so far local self-detruction as in the case of Bombay slums, for which the Corporation alone in my opinion is responsible. The late Mr. Harvey told us so far back as 1901 that a fair portion of Bombay like the Malabar Hill was being destroyed by us under our building by-lays."

The following minute is appended by Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia:

"I agree though I have my doubts as to the desirability and necessity of amending Section 83 as suggested in the last part of the report.

In support of what is stated in paragraph 2 of the Report I cite what a European Municipal Officer—Mr. A. E. Jordon—pertinently writes so recently as on the 22nd July 1919 *inter alia* viz.:—

". . . . I have read with interest the discussion at the Corporation meetings the appointment of officers drawing Rs. 500 per month and over and beg to say that . . it is most desirable in the interests of the Municipality that my successor be selected and appointed by the Corporation.'"

HOUSE RENT BILL

TO BE INTRODUCED IN BENGAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 8.

It is understood the House Rent Bill would be introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council, next Saturday. The Bill will be temporary in its operation extending only over a period of three years. A Controller of Rents will be appointed for Calcutta and the provisions of the Bill will apply both to residential and business premises. But it is stated that rooms in hotels and boarding houses are to be excluded from the scope of the Bill. The Bill follows the example of Bombay and Rangoon legislation on the subject with important exceptions borrowed from the recent English legislation. It is believed that the rent which prevailed on 1st April, 1919, will be fixed as the standard rent.

PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

BENGAL LANDHOLDERS' VIEWS.

In the course of a note forwarded by Mr. B. Chakravarti, Honorary Secretary, the Bengal Landholders' Association to the Hon. Mr. A. Marr, Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department, it is stated:—My committee desire to formulate certain general principles leaving the matter of figures to be dealt with in the light of those principles. The first and the foremost principle to be borne in mind is that there should be a just and equitable distribution of the ordinary revenue and expenditure of each province between the Imperial Government and each of the provincial Governments. My committee beg to state that keeping in view this fundamental principle, there is a matter of prejudice against Bengal and Bombay which ought to be dissipated in order that a dispassionate survey of the whole financial situation can be legitimately made. Confining, therefore, to Bengal and leaving Bombay to fight out her own battle, my committee venture to submit that the comment that has been made that her contribution to the finances of the country is proportionely very much less than the contributions of the sister provinces of Madras and the United Provinces, is based upon illusory and apparently unstructed sentimental data. This idea of her defective contribution is based upon an inability to appreciate what she really contributes. It must be borne in mind that Calcutta is a commercial centre and without giving offence to any other Province of India, my committee desire to emphasise that it is fallacious to say that because Bengal has the land revenue permanently settled therefore she contributes less than the sister provinces of Madras and the United Provinces to the finances of the exchequer. In putting forward this view it is ignored that Calcutta being probably the greatest of the commercial and trade centres in the country, her contributions to the general assets otherwise than by the payment of the land-revenue are not adequately taken into consideration, although in fact for a just and equitable estimate of her share she is entitled to get credit for what her part is in the general wealth which arises from her commercial and trade activities. My committee desire to point to the exports of jute, coal and country-produce from Bengal. This is only by way of example and is not to be taken as exhaustive. If the figures are properly looked into it will be absolutely clear that instead of she being an inferior sister, she is the most paying partner of all. My committee invite a careful and just consideration of this matter by the financial committee and they humbly pray that the financial committee will not be swayed by specious arguments which appear to be sound at first sight but will probe the real facts.

BENGAL'S NEEDS.

The next fundamental principle which my committee state should not be lost sight of is the question of the necessities of Bengal under the Reform Scheme. Bengal will be called upon to administer certain transferred subjects:—

(1) Sanitation involving, as it must, ways and means as to how she is to combat the scourges of Malaria and Cholera and other similar scourges.

(2) She will be further called upon to provide for the education of her children in the light of the recent University Commission Report, and

(3) She will have to devise ways and means to carry on and improve her industries, including agriculture and fisheries (to a prosperous conclusion). My committee desire to emphasise that any taxation, beyond the taxes which have been already imposed upon the province, is out of the question. Bengal, if not the whole of India, Bengal probably more so, than the rest of India, is an agricultural country—seventy-seven per cent. of her population being agriculturists. It is an undeniable fact that seventy per cent. of the peasantry out of this seventy-seven per cent. of the whole population is so poor that the income par-capita is not more than a few rupees a year and they go to bed every day without a square meal. It would be iniquitous to think of taxing a population so poor as this and my committee venture to enter an emphatic protest against any idea of further direct taxation. But my committee frankly admit that the work of administration must go on and the duty imposed upon the people by the Reforms must be carried out to the best of the abilities of the people. Where is the money to come from? My committee suggest that according to the good old English proverb we must cut our coat according to the length of our purse. The cost of administration should be reduced.

It appears to my committee, however, from the letters of the Government of Bengal that the latest committee meeting presided over by Lord Meston are to consider the question of contribution payable by the Provinces in the year 1921-22. If this is the case then no enunciation of important principles may be of much use. It appears also that the present position is so uncertain that the settlement of a permanent contribution by the provincial Government to the Imperial Government may be postponed for the present. Government are aware that after the passing of the Reforms Act a momentous change has been announced in the currency policy of the Government. My committee mean the decision to fix the rupee on a gold basis at two shillings. It is not certain as yet whether this scheme will be successful, but assuming that the rupee will be stable at 2s. in a number of years, its effect necessarily will be to reduce the burden of the Home expenditure by about 15 to 20 crores a year. Against this improvement in the Imperial assets, the agricultural population in India will probably suffer on account of the reduction in exports which is apprehended to be one result of the higher exchange. Thus Government can anticipate in the immediate future an improvement in the Imperial revenues by corresponding increase in the provincial liabilities towards the relief of the agriculturists. In view of this possibility and other uncertainties in the general financial position, my committee venture to deprecate any permanent settlement of contribution at present. On the one hand, the effect of the currency policy on the revenues and expenditure should be watched and on the other, the effect of the new legislation as regards Responsible Government on the growth of expenditure in the country should be noted. It for practical reasons it is considered expedient to lay down a working rule for the adjustment of the contribution between Imperial and Provincial Governments, my committee respectfully suggest that one of the rules should be that if in any year the Imperial surplus exceeds ten crores of rupees, such excess should be distributed amongst the several Provincial Governments according to their needs. It is natural that in the distribution of the excess, Bengal should come in for a liberal share on account of the stationary character of her land revenue.

My committee further, in conclusion, desire to point out that taking the ruped at 2 shillings, the Government will for the present have 15 crores of rupees speaking roughly. According to the table in para. 206 of Montagu and Chelmsford Report, the Government of India only requires about 13 crores of rupees and instead of asking for the present any contribution from the Provincial Government it ought to distribute the surplus, 2 crores of rupees, equitably amongst the various Provincial Governments.

CEMENTMANU FACTURE

GREAT SCOPE IN INDIA.

VARIOUS NEW PROJECTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 8.

The demand for cement in India is growing at such a rate that several new cement projects are actively being investigated. The enormous requirements of Europe owing to reconstruction and the prevailing high freight have greatly restricted the import of cement from Europe and the numerous irrigation and harbour construction projects and extensive building operations have led to such an unprecedented demand that it has become necessary to supplement the present output of the existing cement factories in India. Pioneering work in cement manufacture in this country was done by the late firm of Messrs. Aroutanot & Co., of Madras. But the expansion of the cement manufacturing industry in India synchronised with Sir Thomas Holland's directorship of the Geological Survey of India. The Katni Cement and Industrials Co., Ltd.; of which Mr. P. C. Dutt, the barrister and industrialist was the originator, began manufacturing cement by the rotary kiln process and the factory of this company has now become the largest producer of Portland cement in India. Messrs. Tata and Sons' and Messrs. Killick Nixon's Bundi factories have also been important producers. Under the guidance and control of Sir Thomas Holland, the efficiency of these three factories were so greatly increased during the war that the cement requiremnts of the Indian Munitions Board were successfully met by these works. The large profit earned by these companies and the great shortage of cement have led to the present interest in cement manufacture.

Messrs. Burn and Company have recently floated a company with a capital of one crore of rupees for manufacturing cement near Jukahi in the Central Provinces. Another large cement project is being investigated by Messrs. Tata and Sons and extensive limestone concessions have been granted by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government. Mr. Mitchell, a cement expert, has been examining a cement project in Gwalior and Kathiawar on behalf of Mr. Narottom Morarji.

It is said that the Government of the Punjab contemplate establishing a large cement factory to meet the requirements of their Province. The prospects and conditions of cement manufacturing in India are considered to be so distinctly good that under the auspices of the Associated Portland Cement Ltd., a powerful British combine, limestone deposits in Behar and Burma have been investigated and works are about to be erected near Dehri-on-sone. This syndicate has also examined limestone deposits in the Kistna district of the Madras presidency. But this limestone being high in magnesia and owing to the comparatively inaccessibility of the deposits of limestone, the project has been abandoned. As Mr. Musgrave, the testing expert of the Government of India pointed out, the whole of India south of Katni is without a factory producing cement to British standard specification, although this part of India is bound to become the largest consumer of cement for years to come. It is understood that an entirely new project for manufacturing Portland cement on the largest scale at Bezwada, has been matured by Mr. A. Ghose, the well-known mining specialist and his project is now before one of the most powerful group of capitalists in London and Bombay.

AERONAUTS AT KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, March 7.

Lieuts Macintosh and Ferrar who are on their way to Australia on the old service Dh 9 biplane with Siddley Puma engine bought by them from the British Government arrived from Charbar at 1-20 p.m. Flying conditions on the Gulf are still bad with frequent sandstorms and a half gale was also blowing at Karachi but no untoward experiences were encountered. The aeroplane had an adventurous passage across the desert between Kamleh and Baghdad making two forced landings owing to engine trouble and eventually reaching Baghdad with not enough petrol left to make a circuit of the aerodome. They will leave for Delhi early on Tuesday morning.

Captain Mathews has postponed his departure to accompany them.

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MATUNGA REFORMATORY.

ANNUAL PRIZE DAY.

SIR G. LLOYD ON USEFULNESS OF BORSTAL SYSTEM.

The annual Prize Day of the David Sassoo Industrial and Reformatory Institution w held at the premises of the Institute, Matunga on Friday afternoon. His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided and distributed th prizes and medals to the boys of the school.

Mr. Mandlik, welcoming His Excellency an asking him to distribute the prizes, gave brief history of the origin and working of th institution. He added the institution has ac commodation for 334 boys. The scale of sala ries did not suffice to meet the wants of their staff and in response to representations, the Government had recently sanctioned some in creases.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then distributed the prizes and addressing the gathering said:—Mr. Mandlik, ladies and gentlemen,—I have spent a really interesting and pleasant afternoon here in seeing this institution. I see a great many institutions in the Presidency at different times and I am getting rather an expert eye in seeing much that is instructive and especially for my benefit and also many institutions, which are habitually well kept. I think I can safely class this as one which is habitually well kept and about which there is very little doubt. I am also very much interested in seeing the gymnastic display which has just been given us. I am especially interested in this because I have found since I have been in India that there is one fault in most of the gymnastic displays in schools here, and that is that they are not done smartly enough or with sufficient energy, and no gymnastic displays are of the slightest value unless they are done with energy. This is the only one institution where I have see this essential carried out and I congratulate the master who is teaching them very heartil on the really ve-- good show that has bee made in this matter.

Lady Lloyd has asked me to tell you how very sorry she is not to be able to come here and pay her second visit to this school. She has an engagement at Bandra just now, or else she would have been delighted to come here. Both she and I will be very pleased to come here on another occasion and see how you are faring.

I was very interested to hear from Mr. Mandlik, the history of this institution, and the good work it has accomplished in the past. Let me ease your mind by saying that th delays of the Public Works Department will be brought to a close and that they will get you your lighting as soon as possible now The Department has already taken up the work of providing quarters for your staff and they expect to spend Rs. 30,000, out of the Rs. 50,000 already allotted, before the end the current year, and next year I will see that the necessary provision of funds is made available. The revision of the salaries your staff is also having my close considera tion in common with many other such salaries and I hope that I shall be able to tell you something more definitely very shortly now I would go further and say quite definitely that at any time any reasonable proposals which this institution puts before me while am here will get warm and prompt suppor from me. (Applause).

Another thing I am glad about this afternoon is to see so many ladies and gentleme from outside invited here to-day to see the working of this institution and getting to know something about it. I think it is a very good policy on the part of the direction of this school to try and make known to the public of Bombay—and you may always find another generous benefactor among them—and to induce them to take an interest in suc a public institution and to see the work an recognize its advantages. I do not know whether all the Magistrates in this town have ever been here. I should like to say to them that every one of them ought to be here and see the work carried on by the school. The Magistrates from the districts should also come here and see the institution, because am perfectly certain that when they see they will realize that they can do no better than to send boys to such institutions to train them up to be useful citizens.

THE BORSTAL SYSTEM.

The work of reformatories in England has been a matter of considerable interest to me. i have paid a good deal of attention to and have some knowledge about them as well as discharged prisoners' aid questions. I cannot remember accurately to-day the figures but know that in England 95 per cent. of the boys who come out of the reformatories turn out a complete success in life. Now that is really a very remarkable fact, because the boys who are sent to reformatories are mostly boys who started without a dog's chance in life, who are very often ill-fed and had no training or education, and if you can produce 95 per cent. of good citizens out of that material it is a very good return indeed. I do not know what your returns are here but I invite you to study and see what your returns of successful boys who go out from this school are. Find out how many have left the institution in a given number of years and trace their records and find out how many have disappointed you. I shall be very much surprised if the figures are not encouraging. You cannot have too much of the Borstal system of training such boys. I went round a very interesting Borstal institution, I think it was at Dharwar, the other day and I think it has shown the same encouraging result in Dharwar as are clearly evidenced in this school.

There is one word of advice which I should like to say on this occasion, and that is that you must keep very closely in touch with the employers of labour. It is very important that you should have every possible avenue of employment for your boys to take up directly they go out of the institution. Very often you ruin a case by having a three months' delay. I know that you have got an after-care system which perhaps fills a gap but you ought to get employers of labour to come and see the school. Keep in touch with them and get to know them so that they may give you billets for your boys directly you want them on an application.

I will not detain you any longer. I can only congratulate the direction of this school and you, Mr. Mandlik, and the Superintendent on the success that you have achieved and I have every confidence that you will succeed in the future as in the past and if there is anything that Lady Lloyd and I can do for this school we shall only be too glad to do it. (Applause.)

On the motion of Mr. H. J. Bhabha, hearty vote of thanks was accorded to His Excellency, who was then garlanded amidst applause. The singing of the National Anthem by the boys of the school terminated the proceedings.

AMRITSAR APPEALS

MR. GANDHI'S APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Gandhi writes in the latest issue "Young India":—

So these appeals have been dismissed in spite of the advocacy of the best counsel that were obtainable. The Privy Council has confirmed lawless procedure. I must confess that the judgment does not come upon me quite as a surprise, though the remarks of the judges as Sir Simon was developing his argument on behalf of the appellants, led one to expect a favourable verdict. My opinion based upon a study of political cases is that the judgements even of the highest Tribunals are not unaffected by subtle political considerations. The most elaborate precautions taken to procure a purely judicial mind must break down at critical moments. The Privy Council cannot be free from the limitations of all human institutions which are good enough only for normal conditions. The consequences of decision favourable to the people would have exposed the Indian Government to indescribable discredit from which it would have been difficult to free itself for a generation.

Its political significance can be gauged from the fact that as soon as the news was received in Lahore all the preparations that were made to accord a fitting welcome to Lala Lajpatrai were immediately cancelled and the Capital of the Punjab was reported to be in deep mourning. Deeper discredit, therefore, now attaches to the Government by reason of the judgment, because rightly or wrongly the popular opinion will be that there is no justice under the British constitution when large political or racial considerations are involved.

There is only one way to avoid the catastrophe The human and especially the Indian mind quickly responds to generosity. I hope that without the necessity of an agitation or petitions the Punjab Government or the Central Government will immediately cancel the death sentences and if at all possible, simultaneously set the appellants free.

This is required by two considerations each equally important. The first, is that of restoring public confidence which I have already mentioned. The second is fulfilment of the Roval Proclamation to the letter. That great political document orders the release of all the political offenders who may not by their release prove a danger to society. No one can possibly suggest that the twenty-one appelants will, if they are set free, in any shape or form constitute a danger to society. They never had committed any crimes before. Most of them were regarded as respectable and orderly citizens. They were not known to belong to any revolutionary society. If they committed any crimes at all they were committed only under the impulse of the moment and under what to them was grave provocation. Moreover, the public believe that the majority of the convictions by the Martial Law Tribunals were unsupported by any good evidence. I, therefore, hope that the Government, which have so far been doing well in discharging political offenders even when they were caught in the act, will not hesitate to release these appellants and thus earn the goodwill of the whole of India. It is an act of generosity done in the hour of triumph which is the most effective. And in the popular opinion this dismissal of the appeal has been regarded as a triumph for the Government.

I would respectfully plead with the Punjab friends not to lose heart. We must calmly prepare ourselves for the worst. If the convictions are good, if the men convicted have been guilty of murders or incitements to murder, why should they escape punishment? If they have not committed these crimes as we believe most at least have not, why should we escape the usual fate of all who are trying to rise a step higher? Why should we fear the sacrifice if we would rise? No nations have ever risen without sacrifice and sacrifice can only be spoken of in connection with innocence and not with crime.

QUERRY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you or any of your readers enlighten me as to the Address of the Secretary of any Association for P. W. D. Technical Subordinates' other than Engineers and Overseers in your province?—Yours, etc.

A. NAIDU,
Secretary,
P. W. D. Tenchnical Subordinates' Association Chepauk- Madras.

It is understood that with the approval of the two representatives of the Home Board of the M. and S. M. Railway, who were recently in India, it is intended to give the employees of the Company an allowance.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

MR. B. CHAKRAVARTI ADDRESSES STRIKERS.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, March 6.

Mr. B. Chakrabarty arrived in the afternoon of 4th March. He was met at the station by the representatives of the strikers and Mr. Haldar. The representatives of the strikers were introduced to Mr. B. Chakrabarty who listened to their grievances and the whole situation was explained to him. Mr. Chakrabarty then accompanied by Mr. Haldar and the representatives of the strikers attended a mass meeting in the thana compound near Jagsalal. Great enthusiasm prevailed in the meeting. Nearly 25,000 people attended. Mr. Haldar introduced Mr. Chakrabarty who addressed the meeting in Hindi. Several other representatives also addressed the meeting. The meeting dispersed after sunset.

On the 5th morning Mr. Chakrabarty after consulting the representatives of the strikers accompanied by Mr. Haldar called upon th Commissioner of the Chota-Nagpur division at the Directors' bungalow and had a private conference with the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, D. I. G. of Police and Mr. Tutwiler. Whatever passed in the Conference has not been made public. In the afternoon Mr. Chakrabarty addressed a mass meeting of the strikers in English in which h expressed his great satisfaction that n violence had been committed up till now an he further exhorted the audience to be calm and peaceful as they had been all these days The purport of the speech was translated Hindi. Mr. Chakrabarty left for Calcutta this morning and before going away he wrote to the Commissioner saying that he would come back on Monday afternoon. The situation has not changed. There is an absolute deadlock in all the department excepting the General office where some of the clerical staff have joined. It was announced in yesterday's meeting that those who desire to become members of the Labour Association should sign their names paying a minimum admission fee of four annas. Thousands of people are coming in to enlist themselves as members with the admission fee.

BELGAUM DIST. CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SANKESHVAR, March 7.

The third Belgaum District Conference, Sankeshvar, commenced proceedings on the 6th instant in the afternoon. His Holiness Shree Jagadguru Shankarcharya, Mr. Tilak Messrs. Paranjape, Vaidya, and a thousand delegates, visitors and peasant delegates attended the Conference. His Holiness blessed the Conference. The Chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates said the Congress was the only organizations representative of the country's opinion. The President Mr. Madhavrao are of Yeotmal in his address traced the history of th reforms scheme and maintained that the verdict of the Congress on the reforms was the just one for the country to take. In conclusion he exhorted the audience to continue agitation in India and abroad. The Conference then adjourned at 10 p.m.

ADHERENCE TO CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS.

The Conference resumed proceedings th morning at eight. Resolutions welcomin Lajpatrai and thanking the Moslem League for dropping cowkilling, among others wer passed.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande then proposed a resolution reaffirming the Congress reforms resolutions. Mr. Majali seconde and Mr. Marrathe moved an amendment delating the words inadequate, unsatisfactory disappointing and self-determination" an substituting an expression of satisfaction the reforms. Messrs. Changale, Chikodi an Dalvi supported. The Hon. Mr. Belv opposed the amendment and supported th original proposition. The amendment was lo only six having supported it. The mat resolution was carried.

SANKESHVAR, March 8.

The third Belgaum District Conferance Sankeshvar, held its concluding sitting yesterday's afternoon. Three resolutions of local interest were passed. Mr. Tilak advised selfless work. He then left for Poona and the Conference continued the proceedings till seven. The President having been thanked made a short reply and the proceedings terminated.

ECONOMIC INQUIRY IN PUNJAB.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, March 6.

A highly useful piece of work which is being undertaken in this province is an investigation to be made into the family budget of those employed in Lahore on clerical works, Government or private, on a pay of Rs. 50 per mensem and under. The inquiry is to be held under the auspicies of the standing board of enquiry appointed by Local Government under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Maynard, Financial Commissioner. Under the control of the same Board an investigation will be made into the general economic condition of the agricultur ists in a group of villages in selected tracts, the reporting sub-committee to deal with the subject to decide how far the enquiry should be general for the village and special for the particular holdings in the village, and the first tracts selected are in the submontane districts and one in the Moga, Zira or Ferozepore Tahsils of the Ferozepore district. Investigation will also be held into the question of the size and fragmentation of holdings in a selected village or villages of the Ambala district. The Punjab University is understood to be dealing with the important question of the ghi and milk supply of the Province.

APPEAL FOR UNITY.

MR. TILAK AT SANKESHWAR.

(From a Correspondent,)

SANKESHWAR, March 7.

On behalf of Sankeshwar town and Bukori taluq, two addresses were presented to Mr. Tilak at a public meeting on the 6th instant. The Hon. Mr. D. V. Belvi presided.

Mr. Tilak, in reply, said that he welcomed the dissenting voice as this was the age of democracy in which the decision of the majority ruled. He welcomed the new spirit because throughout his life he had tried to inculcate this very principle in the minds of the people. In politics he advocated the same. He referred to the Hindu-Moslem unity and asked the audience if it was not possible to make up the differences between the Brahmins and non-Brahmins. If the country's cause demanded it he was ready to dine with the untouchables as Kadusha, a Brahmin did in Shivaji's time. He maintained that political freedom must be achieved first and social differences should not impede political progress. He expressed the opinion that the present artificial social distinctions would and ought to go. Commerce, industry and other wealth-producing professions were in non-Brahmin hands. The whole Brahmin community was poor and eked out an existence by despicable service.

The woes of the people, he continued, were traceable to the Government policy so far as land revenue and village administration were concerned and not to the agents who executed Government's policy. The Brahmans would gladly exchange even their religious position for the independent status of the non-Brahmins if the Government were to give full self-government into the non-Brahmins' hands. The Brahmins would only be too glad. He was engaged only in political agitation and could not spare time for social questions. He exhorted the people to sink all differences on the altar of the Motherland and work all together for the emancipation of India. The audience of four thousand people listened with rapt attention to the speech.

Mr. Mahalank who opposed the address at the outset, declared he had full respect for Mr. Tilak and agreed in his political views, but differed from him in social questions regarding the position of Brahmins. Mr. Tilak said, in reply, that a vague assertion of his partiality towards Brahmins proved nothing. He appreciated Mr. Mahalank's spirit and again asked the people to unite in the country's common cause.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande then thanked Mr. Tilak.

AN UNPOPULAR MUNICIPAL CHAIRMAN

BEAWAR UP AGAINST HIM.

A correspondent writes from Beawar, dated the 4th instant:—

A meeting of the citizens of Beawar numbering over 5,000 was held on Wednesday the 3rd instant at the Teja Chowk at 8 p.m. under the presidentship of Mr. Nathu Lal Ghiya, to protest against the action of the Municipal Committee, Beawar, in deciding to give a farewell address to, and to keep an oil-painted portrait of, the present Chairman, Rai Bahadur Pandit Bri Jiwan Lal Sharma, against the unanimous decision arrived at by the citizens of Beawar at a well-attended public meeting held on 2nd February. In the opinion of the Beawar public the said Chairman has done no specially good work for the town during his chairmanship of ten years to deserve this honour. Moreover this expenditure proposed to be incurred for the address, etc., is nowhere provided for in the Ajmer Municipalities Regulation V of 1886. A resolution was carried unanimously and copies of it have already been telegraphed to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara and the Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

A notice of a public meeting to be held on the 4th instant to oppose the proceedings of the meeting of the previous date, was issued, signatories to which are mostly honorary magistrates, one Rai Sahib, some municipal members and others. When the meeting was held, a president of popular choice was insisted upon and the organisers had therefore to stop the meeting. It is significant that the present chairman who is not at all popular, happens to be the extra Assistant Commissioner of Beawar. The meeting resulted in a complete fiasco without their object being achieved by the conveners.

HUBLI RAILWAY STRIKE CONTINUES.

(From a Correspondent,)

HUBLI, March 8.

The strike continues. The men are peaceful. Attempt at intervention by the Commissioner and leaders failed. The men are determined. Military and police guards are placed all over the town and railway premises. The men are determined to stick to their resignations.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Agents, P. and O. S. N. Company, notify that they expect to despatch the Moree for Marseilles and London on the the 15th May and the new steamer Narkunda on the 29th May. The Narkunda is a vessel of 16,230 tons, 5,300 H.-P., carrying about 400 first and 200 second class passengers, practically all of which are accommodated in outside cabins. The vessel is fitted with lifts, a gymnasium on the promenade deck and has cabin de luxe and bedstead cabins. The Narkunda is 605 feet long and 69 feet in breadth which allows of spacious and airy cabins.

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"ORGANISED LOOT."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The article of Mr. S. R. Bomanji in your yesterday's issue must have appealed to thousands of Indians who took the trouble to read it.

The "Organised Loot", as Mr. S. R. Bomanji typifies the financial policy of the Indian Goverament, has been a great heritage to India by the late war—a war of ideals for which the blood of millions of human beings was sacrificed.

Now, Sir, the financial question has become one of life and death to India and its importance to Indians can be second to none. Indians are now faced with a problem which is to bring them more misery and more poverty.

Under the circumstances the best solution to this iniquitous policy of the Government and to which I humbly draw the attention of Mr. S. R. Bomanji and other leaders, is a continued and organised protest throughout the country in Indian newspapers, in the Council Hall and by holding meetings in every important part of the country. This difficult method has proved to be the only effective and constitutional weapon in the hands of a people.

I remain, Sir, Yours, etc.,

A. J.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has consented to receive a deputation of the All-India Cantonements Association at Simla some time in April. The deputation, which will be headed by the Hon. Mr. Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer with Rai Saheb Lala Panalal, Honorary Secretary, will address the Commander-in-Chief on questions affecting the Cantonement Code, so as to bring it more into line with the scheme of Indian Reforms.

Mother, Your Child needs a Harmless Laxative.

If Cross, Feverish, Constipated, Bilious, and the Stomach out of Order, give "California Syrup of Figs."

Don't scold your fretful, peevish, child. See if the tongue is coated; this is a sure sign that the little stomach, liver and bowels are clogged with bile and imperfectly digested food.

When listless, pale, feverish, with tainted breath, a cold, or a sore throat; if the child does not eat, sleep or act naturally, or has stomach-ache, indigestion or diarrhœa, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the waste matter, bile and fermenting food will pass out of the bowels, and you have a healthy, playful child again. Children love this harmless "fruit laxative," and mothers can rest easy after giving it, because it never fails to make their little "insides" sweet and wholesome.

Keep it handy, Mother! A little given to-day saves a sick child to-morrow, but get the genuine. Ask your chemist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs" made by the California Fig Syrup Co., which has directions for babies, children of all ages, and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle.

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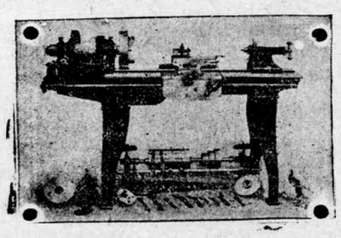

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COMMUNICATING WITH MARS?

MARCONI MARVELS.

"'Talking with Mars?' Senator Marconi said to me to-day", writes a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" "No, I am not yet talking with Mars. Mr. Wells and M. Flammarion are more responsible than I am for the popular belief existing about Mars and for the consequent jumping to conclusions that has followed my last statement on certain effects noticed of late which appeal to the imagination as signals from intelligent beings from another world.

"But, again, I would not deny the possibility of sending signals by wireless waves through inter-planetary space. Space is not impenetrable to all other waves, as somebody has affirmed. Electric waves have a strong affinity with the light and heat waves that reach and vivify this planet through the 'void,' and whether they get through or not seems to me to depend mainly upon their length. It is probable that so-called wireless waves of a moderate length, let us say of three or four miles, are reflected from the uppermost reaches of the atmosphere. But it is probable that much longer waves are not reflected back, escaping evidently into inter-planetary space and becoming attenuated so far as the perceptible phenomenon is concerned in the infinity of space.

"Ether is permeable to them, and so are certain kinds of matter, although in a much lesser degree. Wireless messages can be received at great distances through a wall. This closed room, for instance, is now full of messages from all over the world that a small receiving apparatus could easily detect. But masses like great mountains, are probably a real obstacle, and waves must pass over them.

A QUESTION OF WAVE-LENGTHS.

"I do not think we can penetrate the mass of the earth. Messages received at the Antipodes appear to have travelled round the globe and not through it.

"While the shorter waves are definitely confined between the earth's surface and the upper layers of the atmosphere, the long ones may expand upwards without a conceivable limit. Their intensity may be varied at will within the power now reached in the generation of the waves. That is why I believe in the transmission of waves through the celestial space.

"As to the connection of the wireless disturbances I have spoken of with the solar storms revealed by the sun spots, I may say that to my knowledge no case of striking coincidence between the two phenomena has been reported so far. Of course we must admit that the studies on this subject are still in their infancy."

The point of the controversy aroused by Senator Marconi's last statements on the possibility of inter-planetary communications being exhausted, I tried to investigate the wonders of the wireless role in the petty affairs of mankind. I asked Senator Marconi questions about the latest developments of wireless telephony.

TALKING TO CANADA.

"Wireless telephony," he said, "is improving rapidly. Since last year we have had talks across the Atlantic with Canada and the United States. Just in the last few days we conversed with our men in Spain, and the speech was plainly and clearly audible as if it were a common city call. International and inter-Continental trunk wireless calls are already well within our possibilities.

"The danger of reciprocal interference in the working of the stations and the need of secrecy would limit for the moment the number of the trunk stations in a given radius as the tuning of the apparatuses according to different lengths of the waves is so far limited. But once the receiving station is tuned with the transmitting, no signals or voices emanating from differently tuned plants interfere in any serious degree.

"I may confidently assume that under present conditions quite a number of stations could work simultaneously in secrecy and without hindrance. Every day we are adapting our instruments to new lengths of waves, and the number of the wireless telephone stations within a given radius could in a short time be increased.

"Of course the wireless telephone can be connected with the ordinary wire telephone so that a business man should be able from his office in London to ring up his correspondents in Russia or in the United States."

BERAR RURAL BOARDS CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRAOTI, March 8.

The first Berar Rural Boards Conference met at Amraoti on the 6th and 7th instant, Rao Bahadur Damle of Akola presiding. Rao Saheb Brahma, in welcoming the delegates, urged the members to do everything in their power to have compulsory education introduced in some selected villages. Rao Bahadur Damle insisted on the same and urged the formation of a joint standing committee of all Boards to secure further progress.

The Commissioner of Berar was also present and complimented the Boards in Berar on their extraordinary growth and pointed out further progress would not be possible without additional taxation for which there was a large scope in Berar.

Mr. Kilroe, Inspector of Schools, promised the help and co-operation of the Education Department in introducing compulsory education.

Mr. M. V. Joshi, the Hon. Mr. Y. G. Deshpande and the Hon. Rao Saheb Mahajani also addressed the Conference, the proceedings being in Marathi. There was a large attendance of rural members who took a lively interest in all the discussions and the Conference was in every way a success. Seventeen resolutions on various matters, including compulsory education, formation of village panchayats on elective basis, etc., were passed.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 & 12 months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue Treasury Bills for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000. Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows: —

For 3 months' Bills Rs. 99·2·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 3.3309%.
.. 6 ,, ,, Rs. 97·12·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.6036%.
,, 9 ,, ,, Rs. 96·9·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 4.7465%.
,, 12 ,, ,, Rs. 95·0·0% representing an annual yield as interest of Rs. 5·2632%.

4. Bills will be repayable at Maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be repaid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th% on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognized broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....day of.....1920.

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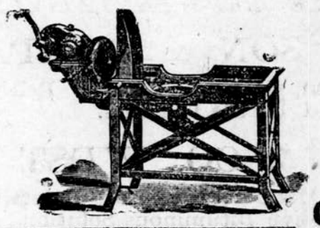

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